

Arthur Miall

18 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 922.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 8d.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

THE FRIENDS OF RELIGIOUS EQUALITY, who are entitled to become COUNTY ELECTORS, are urged to SEND IN CLAIMS to the OVERSEERS of their respective Parishes, on or before the 20th of JULY.

Forms of Claim and other Information may be obtained on application to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

* * "The Registration Hand-book for Counties and Boroughs" sent on receipt of Seven Stamps.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITIONISTS

who wish to put an end to CHURCH-RATES in their OWN PARISHES, will be supplied with the requisite LEGAL INFORMATION, together with suitable PUBLICATIONS, on application to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control.

Address, "The Secretary," 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL BAZAAR,

ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, REGENTS-PARK.

LADY PETO. MADAME BUNSEN. MRS. LUSH. LADY HAVELOCK. MRS. HEAD. MRS. DR. ANGUS.

A BAZAAR for the SALE of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES will be held in SEPTEMBER next, in AID of the FUNDS for BUILDING the ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Mrs. Marshall, Secretary, 22, St. John's-wood-park; Rev. W. Stott, 35, Ordinance-road; and Mr. Bowser, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

An Engraving and statement of the case sent on application.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

JULY.
RIPON (YORKSHIRE)—Wed. 1, Thurs. 2, Fri. 3.
WHITBY (YORKSHIRE)—Sat. 4, Sun. 5, Mon. 6, Tues. 7, Wed. 8.

MALTON (YORKSHIRE)—Thurs. 9, Fri. 10, Sat. 11, Sun. 12.
BILBY (YORKSHIRE)—Mon. 13, Tues. 14, Wed. 15.
BRYERY (YORKSHIRE)—Thurs. 16, Fri. 17, Sat. 18, Sun. 19.
HULL—Mon. 20, Tues. 21, Wed. 22, Thurs. 23, Fri. 24, Sat. 25, Sun. 26.

GREAT GRIMSBY (LINCOLNSHIRE)—Mon. 27, Tues. 28, Wed. 29.
LOUTH (LINCOLNSHIRE)—Thurs. 30, Fri. 31.

AUGUST.
LOUTH (LINCOLNSHIRE)—Sat. 1, Sun. 2.
ALFORD (LINCOLNSHIRE)—Mon. 3, Tues. 4, Wed. 5, Thurs. 6, Fri. 7.

LINCOLN—Sat. 8, Sun. 9, Mon. 10, Tues. 11, Wed. 12, Thurs. 13, Fri. 14, Sat. 15, Sun. 16.
GAINSBORO' (LINCOLNSHIRE)—Mon. 17, Tues. 18, Wed. 19.
BRANTON (NEAR LINCOLN)—Thurs. 20, Fri. 21.

HUNTINGDON—Sat. 22, Sun. 23, Mon. 24, Tues. 25, Wed. 26.
NORWICH—Thurs. 27, Fri. 28, Sat. 29, Sun. 30, Mon. 31.

SEPTEMBER.
NORWICH—Tues. 1, Wed. 2.
YARMOUTH (NORFOLK)—Thurs. 3, Fri. 4, Sat. 5, Sun. 6, Mon. 7.

LOWESTOFT (NORFOLK)—Tues. 8, Wed. 9, Thurs. 10, Fri. 11.
NORWICH—Sat. 12, Sun. 13, Mon. 14, Tues. 15, Wed. 16.
WYMONDHAM (NORFOLK)—Thurs. 17, Fri. 18.

HOLT (NORFOLK)—Sat. 19, Sun. 20, Mon. 21, Tues. 22, Wed. 23.

WATTON (NORFOLK)—Thurs. 24, Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28, Tues. 29, Wed. 30.

OCTOBER.
DUN (NORFOLK)—Thurs. 1, Fri. 2, Sat. 3, Sun. 4.

IPSWICH—Mon. 5, Tues. 6, Wed. 7, Thurs. 8, Fri. 9, Sat. 10, Sun. 11.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS—Mon. 12, Tues. 13, Wed. 14.

CAMBRIDGE—Thurs. 15, Fri. 16, Sat. 17, Sun. 18.

BEDFORD—Mon. 19, Tues. 20, Wed. 21.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD—Thurs. 22, Fri. 23.

LUTON (BEDFORDSHIRE)—Sat. 24, Sun. 25, Mon. 26, Tues. 27.

ST. ALBAN'S (Herts)—Wed. 28, Thurs. 29, Fri. 30.

LONDON—Sat. 31.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

TO BE DEVOTED TO

LONDON.

* * Letters during these two months to be addressed "Thomas Cooper, Freeman's Office, 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C."

Letters during all the former part of the year to be addressed "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed, as "Gainsboro', Lincolnshire"—"Ipswich."

N.B.—Correspondents are especially requested not to put "Post-office" on their Letters.

MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT.

One hundred and twenty-five poor unfortunates were present at the Meeting in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, last week, many of them quite young, having been only a few weeks led away into sin. It is intended to hold a Meeting monthly in London, if Funds are provided.

Sums recently given: the Earl of Gainsborough, 5l.; Lord Calthorpe, 5l.; Sir John Neale, Bart., 10l.; J. K. Mills, Esq., M.P., 10l. 10s.; Rev. J. B. H. Thompson, 5l.

CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by Lieutenant-Colonel Worthy, Treasurer; and Mr. John Stabb, Hon. Secretary, 27, Red Lion-square; or the Bankers, Messrs. Paget and Co., 15, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

PARIS CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,

23, RUE ROYALE, NEAR THE MADELEINE.

Divine Service, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday Evenings at 7.30 p.m.

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by

ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.

Congregational Library.

WAREHOUSEMEN and CLERKS

SCHOOLS for ORPHAN and NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN.

The Board of Management have the honour to announce that His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES has graciously consented to LAY the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW SCHOOLS on SATURDAY, July 11, at CATERHAM JUNCTION, near CROYDON.

Ladies who collect sums of five guineas and upwards will be provided, without charge, with special reserved seats, and will have votes for life for the amount collected.

Already 600 ladies have undertaken to collect purses to present on the occasion. The co-operation of other friends is earnestly solicited. The Secretary will be happy to supply purses on application, and to afford every information.

Tickets to view the ceremony, numbered stalls, 1l. 1s. each; reserved seats, numbered, 10s. 6d.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Hon. Sec.

HENRY WHITE, Sec.

Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. Henry White.

Office, 5, Queen-street, Cheapside, June, 1863.

SCHOOL SHIP.

The Thames Marine Officers' Training Ship WORCESTER, moored at Blackwall, is managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY GREEN, Esq., Blackwall, E.

VIC-CHAIRMAN—C. H. Chambers, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.

TREASURER—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.

Respectable boys, from the age of twelve to fifteen, intended for the sea, are received on board and thoroughly educated for a seafaring life. Terms of admission thirty-five guineas per annum.

Forms and prospectuses can be obtained on application to W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Secretary.

19, London-street, E.C.

HELP to the ESCAPING SLAVE.

FRED MAN'S AID SOCIETY.—Treasurer, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. Corresponding Member, The Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator for Massachusetts.

Secretary, The Rev. John Curwen, Plaistow, London, E. Assistant Secretary (to whom correspondence should be addressed, and to whom Post-office Orders and Cheques should be made payable), Mr. William H. Thoday, Richmond House, Plaistow, London, E. Bankers, The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street. Committee—Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Samuel Garratt, B.A.; Thomas Hughes, Esq., B.A.; Andrew Johnston, Esq.; J. M. Ludlow, Esq.; the Rev. J. Sella Martin; Henry Pease, Esq., M.P.; Thomas B. Potter, Esq.; W. J. Probyn, Esq. The able-bodied men soon get work. It is the sick, the aged, and the children that we have to help the American Christians in tending and teaching. The suffering is great. The numbers grow fast. Kindly send to Mr. Thoday for any number of Circulars of which you can make good use. The Committee have already voted 300l., and are making up another similar amount.

Forms and prospectuses can be obtained on application to W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Secretary.

19, London-street, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Midland Booking office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations—to

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverston, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING-PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Inquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1863.

NONCONFORMIST PAPERS WANTED.

1850 Dec. 31.

1851 Feb. 12.

A quantity of "Nonconformists" for Sale.

Apply to B. Hilliard, Matlock, Derbyshire.

HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES.

Several new and second-hand HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, &c., and Pianos by Broadwood, Collard, and others, to be SOLD, remarkably cheap.—At G. CARR'S, first-floor, 77, Cheapside, E.C.

LONDON.

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Established 1846.

12, SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY.

Now Enlarged. Open, Central, and quiet. Private

Sitting-rooms if required.

Terms Moderate.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Hobson, 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE SONS of LAYMEN and the SONS of

MINISTERS are EDUCATED at

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

A Prospectus, with terms, on application to the Principal, the Rev. T. H. MORGAN.

Information respecting the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Ministers' Sons will be given by the Secretary, the Rev. R. A. DAVIS, Independent Minister, Smethwick.

Upwards of Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Local Examinations.

School will RE-OPEN JULY 31.

PALMER HOUSE, HOLLOWAY,

LONDON, N.

Principal—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.

Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway, and Highbury Station, North London Railway. The "Favorite" Omnibuses pass the door every few minutes.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, August 3rd.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A. (London University), Head Master.

The usual branches of a first-class education are taught, and pupils prepared for University and other Examinations. The Moral and Religious Welfare of the pupils is carefully watched over, and every endeavour is made to combine the comforts of home with the discipline of school. The remarkable healthiness of Buxton makes it an especially desirable locality for residence, and the completed extension of the Midland and London and North-Western Railways places it in direct communication with the North and South of England.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. Dr. Falding, Rotherham College, Yorkshire; Professor Newth, Lancashire College, Manchester; Professor Goward, M.A., Spring-hill College, Birmingham; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., The Quinta, Shropshire; B. Whitworth, Esq., J.P., Drinkwater-park, Manchester; and to other Parents of Pupils.

References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Dossay, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME,

near OXFORD.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH.

Assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The special aim of this School is to prepare Youth for Commercial pursuits; and the great success which has attended Mr. Marsh's efforts in Thame for twenty-two years is the best proof of the efficiency of the system pursued. No pains are spared to make every Pupil write a good hand, understand Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic. The best specimens of Writing and Drawing in the Great Exhibition of 1851 were by Pupils from this School, and attention is requested to the specimens of Book-keeping and Drawing now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace.

* * References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Dossay, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

Terms low and inclusive. Prospectus, with sketch of Premises, on application.

THE UPPER and MIDDLE SCHOOLS,

PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E. (Private).

Conducted by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Will RE-OPEN JULY 30th.

Pupils enter the Upper School on attaining their Fourteenth year, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Senior Classes.

Every Boy is as far as possible well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for Business, and trained to be quick at Accounts. French and German are taught by Native Masters, and spoken by the Principal. Eminent special teachers attend for particular purposes. W. Crookes, F.R.S., discoverer of thallium; Professor Wm. Hughes, King's College and Queen's College; H. Coultas, M.D., late Professor in Franklin College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and J. Brown, Esq., Head-Master of the Government School of Design, Spitalfields; were engaged during the Session 1862-3. One certificate of honour and two of merit, for knowledge of the principles of commerce, were awarded to Dr. Yeats's Pupils in Professor Leone Levi's evening class at King's College, May last.

Peckham Rye Common is near, the school premises are large, and the general accommodation for Boarders is superior. Terms moderate and inclusive.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number of Young Gentlemen—not exceeding twenty—into his Family, to Educate, between the ages of Eight and Eighteen.

The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.

The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities, and by Native Professors for the French and German Languages.

A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are forwarded to the Parents of the Pupils.

The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate; the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather than as a school, during the intervals of study.

Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed, with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast, opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, comprising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful games and recreation. A railway station within a mile of the house, renders it accessible from all parts.

The vacation at Midsummer and Christmas extends through six weeks. Next Term commences August 3rd, 1863.

Information as to terms, and references, will be given on application as below.

Hengistbury House, Christchurch, Hants



CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, NO. 120, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM (removed from Guildford House). Conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, with the aid of experienced and competent Masters. Will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 22nd.

THE REV. W. F. HURNDALL, M.A., Ph.D. (Fellow of University College, London), will be prepared, after the Midsummer Vacation, to RECEIVE a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS at his residence, the Cedars, Rickmansworth, near Watford, Herts. Prospectuses may be had on application to Dr. Hurndall, The Cedars, Rickmansworth; or to Messrs. Jackson, Watford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, near HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

The commencement of the next Session will be on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, 1863. Information respecting the School arrangements may be obtained from T. M. Coombe, Esq., the Treasurer, Ludgate-street; Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., Head Master; Rev. J. Rex, Resident Secretary.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by the Misses MIALI. References: Rev. J. P. Mursell, Leicester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., Welland House, Forest-hill, London. School will RE-OPEN July 31st.

S. T. NEOTS, HUNTS.

The Misses OLIVER and MITCHELL (Successors to Miss Geard) beg to announce that, after the Midsummer Vacation, they will RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES to instruct in the various branches of an English education, with French (taught by a Resident Foreigner). Music, Singing, Drawing, and German on the usual terms.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSET (midway between Poole and Bournemouth).

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL with the assistance of competent Masters, will REOPEN (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 30.

Terms moderate. Prospectus on application to the Principal. References to Parents of Pupils. French and German taught by native Professors.

ANGLESEA HOUSE, IPSWICH.

EDUCATION.

FIRST-CLASS DISSENTING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

In addition to their own experience in Tuition, and direct personal superintendence, the Misses BUTLER engage the assistance of Professors for Music, Singing, and Languages. A Foreign Governess resides in the House.

References and terms sent on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Principal:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, 7th August, 1863.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

EDUCATION in SCARBORO'. HADDON-TERRACE SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., assisted by Two Resident Masters.

The system of Education is the same as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh. The object aimed at is thoroughness in what is taught. Pupils are prepared either for commercial life or a university course.

Terms, per annum, for boys under 11 years of age 40 Guineas; for boys above 11 years of age, 45 Guineas.

References:—The Revs. R. Bagnall, Scarboro'; J. Parsons, York; R. Bruce, A.M., Huddersfield; E. R. Couder, M.A., Leeds; John Edie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow; W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P., Blair Adam.

BURLTON HOUSE, CASTLE-HILL, READING.

Mrs. RATCLIFFE receives YOUNG LADIES for SUPERIOR EDUCATION based upon Christian principles. In addition to direct personal superintendence, efficient Government and eminent Masters are engaged. A resident French Teacher. The premises are spacious, possessing every requisite for the health of the pupils. A GOVERNESS PUPIL can be received who has some musical talent.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. G. L. Tubbs, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel; Rev. R. Bulmer; Rev. J. Aldis; A. Guinness, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Reading; Rev. J. Rowland, Henley; Rev. T. G. Horton, Wolverhampton.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-GATE, MIDDLESEX, N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.

Established nearly Sixty years.

Situation admirably salubrious. Close and personal attention paid daily both to Junior and Senior Pupils by the Principal. Mental Arithmetic taught on the most approved principles. Lectures given on various subjects of Science and Literature. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Terms, Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per annum—according to age. References of the highest order. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal.—Mr. M. JACKSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment are carefully instructed in all the branches of a thorough English Education, and in Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics. In proof of this Mr. Jackson will be happy to forward to any address lists of his pupils who have distinguished themselves at the Oxford Local Examinations since their commencement in 1853, together with the subjects in which they severally passed.

In addition to sound mental culture and development, great attention is given to the Religious and Moral Training of the Pupils, as well as to their health, comfort, and happiness.

The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, July 28th.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK,

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

THE Jurors of the International Exhibition, 1862, have—after a careful examination, *chemically and microscopically, as well as by the test of flavour—* awarded to J. & J. COLMAN

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MUSTARD,

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

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THE REV. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., RECEIVES a FEW PUPILS to BOARD and EDUCATE, or to Prepare for University Examinations. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. W. Kirkus, St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEO. FOSTER.

Terms, 24l. per annum (inclusive), with Sea-bathing.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT at Forest-hill, Sydenham, conducted by Misses E. and F. SOUTHGATE.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal: Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 31st. Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

WESTBOURNE GROVE.—First-class EXTENSIVE PREMISES, elegantly fitted up, TO BE LET in the above important business locality.

Apply to Livett and Stevens, 165, Cheapside, E.C.

EXCHANGE OF HOUSES.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Barnsbury TO BE LET at a moderate rent for a few months, or EXCHANGED for Sea-side Residence.

Situation open; four good bedrooms; omnibuses to City, &c. Address, A. Z., 5, Westbourne-road, Barnsbury-park, London.

WANTED, a RESIDENT CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR for a Young Man.

Apply to Mr. J. Marsh, Thame, stating qualifications and salary expected.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE in a LARGE DRAPERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT. Terms, Five years; Board and Lodging; no Premium.

Apply to Mr. White, Aldershot.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, in a Genteel FAMILY DRAPERY TRADE, a well-educated YOUTH as apprentice. The hours of Business are short and a Youth's character would be in safe keeping. Premium required.

Apply to John Joseph Robinson, Draper, &c., 136 and 138, High-street, Notting-hill.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED a YOUNG MAN with good references for a respectable COUNTRY BUSINESS; also a well-educated YOUTH as apprentice.

Apply to W. Hawthorn, Burnham, Essex.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL for PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

More than 1,000 Sufferers are now under Medical Treatment.

Epileptics are, with few exceptions, rejected as in-patients by general hospitals, asylums, or convalescent institutions. Their final doom is the lunatic asylum, or, still worse, the insane wards of the workhouse.

FUNDS are urgently solicited to increase the number of beds in this Institution, the only one in the United Kingdom specially devoted to the study of these fearful maladies.

Bankers—Coates and Co., Strand; Union Bank, City.

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E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

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Established 1837.

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James Abbiss, Esq., Ald.

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Benjamin Edgington, Esq.

John T. Fletcher, Esq.

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James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.

Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

The New Life Business of the last Quinquennial period, which closed 31st December, 1862, was 148 per cent. more than that of the preceding similar term, while the Fire Premiums were 185 per cent. more.

A Cash Bonus of 23 per cent., equivalent to a Reversionary Bonus of from 30 to 60 per cent., according to the age of the assured, has just been declared.

The Life Reserve Fund in hand is upwards of six times the amount of the Annual Life Income.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

47 AND 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, E.C.

The Amount of Policies issued in 1862 was 1,367, Assuring £200,357.

In the last Eight years, 8,480 Policies have been issued for £1,378,558.

£24,618 have been paid for Death Claims and Bonuses in the same period.

Two Divisions of Profits have been made. The third will take place December 31st, 1863.

W. S. GOVER, Managing Director.

THE ADELAIDE (NORTH ARM) PORT and RAILWAY EXTENSION and LAND COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Limited).

Capital 400,000l., in 20,000 Shares of 20l. each.

First issue 10,000 Shares.

Deposit 10s. per Share, and 10s. on Allotment.

Calls not to exceed 3l., at intervals of not less than three months.

A portion of the Capital reserved for the Colony.

Five per cent. per annum guaranteed during the construction of the works.

Payments will be received in advance of Calls.

DIRECTORS.

George Latham Browne, Esq. (Director of the Cape Town Dock and Railway Company), Old Broad-street, London.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., 11, Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, W.

Fred. Doullton, Esq., M.P. (Director of the London and Colonial Bank), Manor House, Dulwich.

John Henry Harrison, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Harrison and Co., Australian merchants), Graham-street, London.

W. J. Marshall, Esq. (Messrs. Wilson, Bowles, and Co., merchants), 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 922.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Postscript	525
The Missionary Church Establishment	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Eccelesiastical Notes	Summary	526
Church-rates in the Parishes	Sayings and Doings in Parliament	526
The Sale of Souls	Mr. Disraeli at Willis's Rooms	527
The Powers of Colonial Bishops	Ministerial Changes in France	527
Religious Intelligence	Midsummer	528
CORRESPONDENCE:	Rhymes for the Times	528
Old and New Stepney Meeting Houses	Training Colleges	528
Mr. Craft's Mission to Dahomey	Colleges and Schools	529
A Week Spent in Advocating "Storing God's Portion"	The King of Dahomey and Human Sacrifices	530
Parliamentary Proceedings	Foreign and Colonial Court, Official, and Personal News	532
Conservative Banquet	Law and Police	532
Asylum for Fatherless Children	Miscellaneous News	533
Working Men's Clubs at West Bromwich and Kentish Town	Literature	535
	Poetry	535
	Gleanings	535
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	535
	Markets	536

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE MISSIONARY CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

THE fragmentary debates in the House of Commons on the Irish Church have been utterly unworthy of the subject, and have come to an appropriately inglorious close. But that it is impossible to state the facts which throw light upon the nature and working of that political and religious solecism without doing some service to reason, justice, and truth, we could have wished that the question had been left for another Session or two in abeyance. Until it can be taken up on other and far higher grounds than the interests of a Parliamentary party which, because it has no principles, is on the look-out for a policy which will strengthen its position, the question of the Irish Church will be but a plaything for third and fourth rate politicians. Just as we anticipated, the attempted revival of effete Whiggism by means of a sort of appendix to the discussions of twenty years back, has resulted in dead failure. Parliament has not been interested—England has not been scared—Ireland has not been roused. The Liberalism which has long since ceased to have life in itself is not worth being resuscitated—and, if it were, we are supremely thankful to know that it cannot be galvanised into a new lease of power by such propositions as those which have been submitted to the House of Commons in reference to the Irish Church Establishment. There are some people who cannot understand that an exploded illusion is about the most unmanageable tool with which even for genius to work towards great ends—and that arguments which may have had force in them when they were first employed, simply because they were suited to purposes then regarded as important, are utterly useless in other hands, especially when the purpose to which they are applied is one for which no sane mind, outside the Parliamentary pale, cares a button.

The Irish Church question, as such, has long since ceased to interest the public mind, as a mere question of ecclesiastical statistics. How much more or less per head it costs in Ireland than in England to give religious instruction to such as will receive it at the expense of the community, may be deemed worthy of consideration and debate when danger presses, but is far too arithmetical to kindle enthusiasm when no danger is visible. Whether a clergyman shall receive 25*l.* a year for expounding the true faith to a single policeman is really a matter of no consequence whatever until objection is taken by somebody strong enough in influence and in righteous indignation to threaten the safety, not only of that annuity, but of many others. If public property is to be applied to the promulgation of sound doctrine, it ought to be so applied whether men will hear or whether they will forbear. The controversy is one which arises, not out of statistics, but out of principles. The Irish

Church question is a question of justice, of morality, of religion, and not of figures and averages. He who treats it as the Whigs treated it of old (but with more excuse) degrades it. What it is unjust to inflict on a large minority, it is equally unjust in principle to inflict upon a minority of one. The number of the dissidents may affect the policy involved, but does not touch the higher question of justice. Throughout the recent debates, Mr. Grant Duff was the sole member who ventured to touch the only point worth discussion—all the rest, whatever side they took, gave in to the fallacy that numbers and success are proper criteria by which to try a religious question. The only fair conclusion to which the discussions led is that iniquity is no longer iniquity when it can be made plausible.

Two main arguments were relied upon by the supporters of the Irish Church Establishment—the one, that it is so identified with the English Church Establishment that they must stand or fall together—the other, that the Irish branch of the United Church derives its justification from its missionary character. With the first, we shall not pretend to deal. It is on a footing with the reiterated assertions of the English Church that her safety and integrity are indissolubly connected with the continued existence of the aristocracy and the throne. It is an appeal to the fears of those who monopolise the governing power of the country. Its meaning is, "You must put up with me, or you must have revolution." It is commonly the last resort of a party beaten in argument, and having nothing more to say for itself—the roar of a combatant who has lost his weapons. Let it pass for what it is worth. We, at least, cannot honestly demur to loading the cause of Establishments in this country with the extra dead-weight of the Irish Church.

The second pretext for the continuance of the anomalous institution is more specious—namely, that it is essentially a missionary Church. This, at least, is tantamount to an admission, that its vitality is not derived from the soil in which it is planted. A missionary Church, based on territorial arrangement, and drawing its temporal resources from the land of the people it aims to convert! Was ever more egregious nonsense propounded? Call it the Church of the Conqueror, if you will. Describe it as the Church of an inexorable political necessity, as you may. But to baptize a Church "missionary" which quarters itself upon the produce of the land the inhabitants of which it seeks in vain to win over to a better faith, is an effrontery in the use of language which no one would dare to be guilty of in regard to any other matter. Yes! in this sense, the Russo-Greek Church is a missionary Church in Poland. We usually associate with the idea of a missionary Church, something more or less of the Apostolic disinterestedness which could say "I have coveted no man's gold, or silver, or apparel. I seek not yours, but you." But here is a communion which seizes upon and appropriates the funds of the communion to which the people are already attached, foists its ministers upon every parish, pays them out of the product of the soil, finds, as was certain to be the case, that it does not succeed in conciliating the respect of those to whom it addresses itself, and then justifies its absorption of funds originally destined to support its competitor by pleading that it is acting the part of a missionary. That men are not ashamed to invent a plea of this kind shows that where property and supremacy are at stake, they will not scruple to put forward any pretext, however ridiculous—but that they should find listeners, and not merely tolerant but acquiescent listeners, outside the circle of those who profit by the abuse, is another proof of the ease with which society is misled by a phrase. They who carry with them a pure doctrine to an unwilling nation, must carry with them also the moral recommendations which will induce respect—and hence, must show that their ministry is the fruit of somebody's self-denial and disinterestedness—but to make the forcible spoliation of those whom

they would teach the ground and basis of their tuitional efforts is a display of missionary zeal such as, however it may be justified in these enlightened times, would have provoked indignant astonishment in the times of the Apostles.

The Irish Church, no matter how estimable may be the character of many of her clergy, no matter how pure may be their personal motives, no matter how blameless may be their lives, or how devoted their efforts, is a sheer political crime, and the prolongation of her existence is due, not to religious, but to political considerations. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact. It is known to all Europe, and by all Europe it is condemned. But it is also known to our own statesmen that it will not be safe to take down the Irish Church Establishment, unless the English one is prepared to submit to the like destiny.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

Most people will open *Blackwood's Magazine* for the present month with the expectation of finding in it a rabid anti-Dissenting paper on the "State and Prospects of the Church of England." *Blackwood* having devoted its pages to this subject, the views of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bardeley, might have been expected to find an echo. The only sense, however, in which that can be said to be the case is the sense in which Mr. Patrick Maloney illustrated the nature of echo. Mr. Maloney, travelling in the neighbourhood of Killarney, was told that there was a celebrated echo on the lakes. "Ooh, is there?" said Mr. Maloney, "then sure I'll go and speak to the lady." Mr. Maloney accordingly went, and shouted at the top of his voice, "Are you a Sassenach?" on which, related Mr. Maloney, she replied, "Are you a Sassenach? And not another word could I get out of her. She knows no more than Pat Maloney himself."

Blackwood's Magazine knows almost as little of Dissenters as either of the gentlemen we have named; but it is possible that we have read its paper, with a very slight prejudice. It purports to be an historical introduction to the questions—Is it the wish of Churchmen generally, or of a majority of Churchmen, that the laws which govern the Church should be reconsidered? And if it be, how shall that process be set about with the best prospect of a happy issue? But what confidence can you put in a writer who apparently imagines that Mr. Charles Buxton, the member for Maidstone, is "Mr. Buckstone"—of course, of the Haymarket Theatre,—and who classes "Mr. Miall," as an ecclesiastical reformer, with Mr. Bunting? There is, however, very good and liberal writing in the article, which contains, from the point of view of a moderate Churchman, a clear sketch of some of the more remote causes which have operated to bring the Church of England to her present state. In this sketch the persecuting character of the Church in Elizabeth's days is frankly acknowledged; a large portion of the prayer of the Millenary petition in James's reign is justified; and Cromwell's schemes for reconstructing the constitution are considered to evince "an honest desire to establish public liberty," and to be "on the whole, generous." The more intolerant clauses of the Act of Uniformity are deplored. On the other hand, the Comprehension scheme of 1689 is unequivocally condemned, and, whatever may be the results of the new movement for Church Reform, it is not expected that it will bring Dissenters into the Church:—

We are afraid that Lord Ebury, if he reckon on a large return of Dissenters to the bosom of the Church, expects too much from the measures which he advocates. Would the Wesleyans themselves come back to us if the Act of Uniformity were repealed? We fear that they would not. A thousand springs of action have been touched and set to work in the interval between 1663 and 1863 which at the former of these periods had no existence. Men do not readily give up systems of management to which they are accustomed. They are loth to descend from the seat of government after they have for any length of time occupied it. Mr

Spurgeon would hardly care to officiate in his Tabernacle under a bishop's license. Mr. Spurgeon's managers would scarcely brook the thought of being expected to apply for such a license. The Methodist Conference would not relish the surrender of its powers on any terms. And when we look further into the matter, we see how important small people become, in the character of elders, deacons, class-leaders, and such like, with which the Church of England has as yet nothing in common. It appears to us, therefore, that Lord Ebury reckons too little on the counteracting influences of feelings which may be neither vanity, nor pride, nor prejudice, but which, whatever they are, undoubtedly create a strong attachment to principles and practices long adhered to.

The conclusion which the writer has reached is, no doubt, a correct one. Any amount of Church Reform of the kind contemplated by Lord Ebury will have no effect on the relative proportions of Church and Dissent. The sole influence which such reforms will be likely to have on Dissenters is slightly to increase their respect for the Church as a professedly spiritual organisation which avowedly aims to represent and reflect the mind and character of the Redeemer. With her present worldly constitution; with the spirit of jobbery by which she is pervaded; and with the low moral tone of a large number of her clergy, it is the opinion of the great body of Nonconformists in England, that she represents and reflects that character the most imperfectly of all the Christian communities,—that, in some respects, she grossly and wilfully misrepresents and degrades it. Hence, for Christ's sake, for her own sake, and for the world's sake—we desire to see her reformed.

There is prospect, after all, of another Education controversy. It will be remembered how all the chartered interests combined to defeat Mr. Gladstone's proposal to tax charitable endowments. Not least amongst the protestors appeared the masters and managers of schools. They succeeded. Whether the minute of the 9th of May respecting Endowed Public Schools in receipt of annual grants from the Committee of Privy Council, was contemplated at that time it is impossible to say, but a minute bearing that date has been passed which takes from all such schools the whole benefit of their endowments. In future, wherever a school has an endowment the amount of such endowment is to be subtracted from the amount of the grant. Mr. Lingon, in a letter to the Rev. W. Lea, of Droitwich, explains that the Parliamentary grant was voted to aid voluntary efforts only, and the endowments are now to be considered as standing in lieu of subscriptions or fees, or both. Most of the endowed schools are at present in the hands of the Church, and the effect of the rule upon them will be very considerable. In the educational report, which has just been published, the annual income from endowments in 6,750 inspected schools was 52,618*l*. In all the schools aided by Government the amount would probably not be less than 75,000*l*. If a sum equivalent to this is to be withdrawn from the schools, we can scarcely be surprised that the new regulation should be attacked. The *Guardian*, in an elaborate article, protests against it as a grievous tax on educational endowments, and is of opinion that "no man will hereafter give or bequeath property to a school if he knows that the consequences of his bequest will be simply to deprive the school of an equal amount of revenue, which it would otherwise have received." This is very well, but we remember the *Guardian* writing some time ago the following words:—"There is an evil inherent in the very nature of endowments. They engender a habit of religious and secular alliances, secular reasonings, secular devices, rather than those nobler arms, which, if we can trust them, become, when we least expect it, and as we least expect it, mighty to the pulling down of strongholds."

The appeal of the Rev. W. Long against the Bishop of Cape Town has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the Bishop. The reader will find the particulars in another column. By this important decision the powers of colonial bishops are clearly defined and limited, and the sacerdotal assumptions of Bishop Gray declared to have no legal sanction. Mr. Long is to be reinstated in the living from which the Bishop expelled him, and the Bishop is informed that his ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction over his clergymen is of a very much more limited character than he had supposed it to be. It may be inferred from the judgment, that any attempt of the Bishop authoritatively to deal with Dr. Colenso will not be supported by the courts of law in this country. A colonial bishop is *not*, as Dr. Gray supposes, a mitred sovereign.

Our readers will have seen from our columns during the last few weeks that the agitation against Church-rates is rapidly spreading through the parishes. Between twenty and thirty cases are reported in the *Liberator* for the present month, and it is announced that in North Yorkshire the Wesleyans are now

joining this movement. The facilities afforded by the Liberation Society for conducting and sustaining parochial contests are scarcely sufficiently known, or the area of this agitation would be much more widely extended. The society, as is stated in an advertisement in our paper to-day, is ready to supply parishes throughout the kingdom with all literary munitions of war, free of charge, and to give legal advice on the same terms. We hope our friends will take this offer in its most liberal sense, and tax the resources of the society to the very utmost. Wherever they have been made available, they have been made successful.

The proceedings connected with the "presentation" to the Rev. Dr. Acworth, of Rawdon College, will be read with interest by a large number out of the circle of our Baptist readers. To the Baptist denomination such a mark of respect is not less honourable than it was due to him who received it. Dr. Acworth has been president of the Northern Baptist Education Society for more than a quarter of a century. During that time his services have been given without stint of time or ability to every cause identified with the progress of the Christian religion and the welfare of the people. The interests of religious equality have especially been debtors to him. At a period when it was not considered very "respectable" to talk of the rights of Nonconformists, Dr. Acworth boldly and openly united himself with their advocates. His college presidency has been attended with unusual success, and his reputation, as he lays down his office, is as unstained as the marble by which his form has been so happily commemorated.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

A CHURCH "DODGE."—"E. F." writes from Manchester:—"Everybody knows that it would be impossible to carry a Church-rate in Manchester. Would you then believe that for several years past the overseers have regularly delivered to every ratepayer an account of his quota of a 'Church levy' of one penny in the pound, adding it to the poor-rate notice, and in fact, making one claim for poor-rate and Church-rate. For a few years the word *optional* was printed opposite the Church-rate, but latterly this has been omitted, with the evident intention of catching a few unwary victims. Is honesty a Church virtue?"

CHURCH-RATES IN CHEDDAR.—For the fourth time an unsuccessful attempt has been made to enforce Church-rates in this parish. On the former occasions Mr. Clark, the large Cheddar cheese-factor, was selected as the victim, but the churchwardens were each time defeated. On Monday last, Mr. Cox, the principal member of the Methodist body in Cheddar, was summoned. Mr. Cressa, an attorney, was one of the churchwardens, and conducted his own case. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, London, appeared for Mr. Cox and his son, who was also summoned. Mr. Bennett, having put Mr. Cressa into the box, examined him upon the items of the rate. It appeared from this examination that 65*l*. out of 120*l*. had been expended in recasting an old bell; that 15*l*. was for printing and stationery; and that 10*l*. had been paid for a sermon by the vicar. On further examination it transpired, with respect to the last item, that 20*l*. had been left to the parish for an annual sermon to be preached, and that the churchwardens had seized this sum and appropriated it towards the repairs of the church, substituting an annual payment of 10*l*. out of the Church-rate in its place. The magistrate immediately dismissed the case.

HEARSES AND CHURCH-RATES.—At Abergele, in Pembrokeshire, a Church-rate has just been carried for buying a hearse. It appears that two months ago it was decided to collect the amount required for the purpose by voluntary subscriptions. A canvass of part of the parish produced 57*l*. out of the 60*l*. required. This was reported to the adjourned vestry-meeting, held on Tuesday, when the vicar insisted on a rate being made for the purpose. This was actually done. Our Welsh friends, as they will find, do not appear to be very well informed on the law of Church-rates.

A TWENTY YEARS' RATE.—In the parish of St. Peter's, Hereford, a rate has been mortgaged for twenty years to come for the purpose of repairing the parish church. At a meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty in the city, held on the 25th ult., a series of resolutions bearing on the subject was adopted, the last of which was as follows:—"Believing that this extraordinary rate, if persisted in for twenty years, will be the annual and certain cause of strifes, dissensions, heartburnings, and other evils; and, believing also that the power of averting from the united parishes this most unchristian and unneighbourly state of feeling is, even now, in the hands of the respected and Evangelical vicar, the Rev. John Venn, and his zealous and active coadjutor, Mr. Gwynne James, this meeting earnestly calls upon those gentlemen, and upon the large, wealthy, and religious congregation of St. Peter's, to pause and consider well their present position. Shall it be said of them, that they deliberately and persistently prefer the annually spoiling of the goods of the Jew and the Dissenter, rather than pay for the rebuilding of their own church-spire by the free-will offerings of Christian and loving hearts? Twelve of the St. Peter's ladies, each giving or collecting the small sum of two shil-

lings a week, would more than meet the requisite demand. In the name of peace, and in the sacred name of religion, this meeting would again call upon the Rev. John Venn and his friends to change their course of action, and not allow it to be said that, in rebuilding the spire which adorns their own place of worship, they chose to obey the dictates of an unjust, ungenerous, and worldly policy, rather than present to the observant public an illustration of the peaceful and self-sacrificing spirit of Christianity, and an example of dutiful and loving obedience to the precepts of Jesus Christ." These resolutions are published as a handbill, and are signed by the Rev. J. J. Waite, as chairman, by five other ministers of the city, and several well-known laymen.

EGG BUCKLAND, PLYMOUTH.—A TEN YEARS' RATE.—At a recent vestry-meeting of this parish it was proposed that a sum of 500*l*. should be raised by borrowing for repairing and enlarging the parish church, and after a vigorous opposition by Mr. R. Serpell, was carried. Mr. Serpell demanded a poll, which took place on Friday last, when there appeared—for the rate, 125; against it, 80; majority, 45. At the meeting after the poll, Captain Moorehead moved that the said sum of 500*l*. be borrowed for the term of ten years on the security of the rates. The motion having been seconded, Mr. Serpell said it seemed necessary that he should, in offering an amendment, be allowed to make a few remarks on the changed aspect of things now as compared with the last occasion when the parish was polled on this question. Then there was only a majority of 33. He attributed the change partly to the diminished amount asked for. If any of the voters on this occasion against the amendment were influenced in their vote—were led to vote—from what fell from the chairman on the last occasion relating to the objects and motives of Dissenters and the principles of the Liberation Society—that the object of Dissenters was to tear down the edifices of the Established Church—that vote had been made without sufficient grounds. So far as he understood the objects of the Liberation Society, no such motives existed. He believed that society was injured; he believed the Dissenters were greatly misrepresented and maligned by such a statement, because he believed it did not exist in the minds of Dissenters—of men worthy of being regarded as leaders of Dissenters at the present day. They had no such desire, and the naked view of Dissenters was, that the Church of England should be separated from its connexion with the State. He concluded by moving that the said sum be raised by voluntary contributions. The chairman (Rev. Mr. Turner, the vicar): We have decided that it is to be raised on the security of the rates. The original motion was then put and carried. The chairman said he agreed with Mr. Serpell that one reason of it was the reduced sum of 500*l*. instead of 800*l*., and that the ratepayers did consider that this sum was not too much for the restoration of the church. He also thought another reason of that change was, that the more they went into the question the more they saw it was impossible to raise the sum requisite by subscription. It was not that they objected to the voluntary principle as a whole, and he trusted that the way in which they proposed to raise the rate was of that nature that it would not hurt the pockets, and he trusted the feelings, of any of them. A committee of management was then nominated, including one or two Dissenters, who declined to serve.

CHORLEY.—At the petty sessions of this town last week, Charles Dandy was summoned to pay a Church-rate amounting to 12*s*. 1*d*., at the instance of the overseers of the township of Bretherton. Mr. Wilson appeared on behalf of the overseers, and Mr. Cotman, of Preston, for the defendant. After evidence had been taken, Mr. Cotman said he objected, first, that the notice given of the convening of the meeting was not sufficient; second, that some of the items in the estimate were illegal, and that the rate on the face of it did not purport to be for a legal object, and that the rate was on the face of it retrospective. He then submitted that if *bona fide* objections were raised the bench had no jurisdiction. The bench admitted they had no jurisdiction. A similar summons against Henry Canoe was likewise similarly disposed of.

CHURCH-RATE AUCTION AT SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday week several cheeses and loaves of sugar, which had been seized in the shops of Messrs. Wilson Brothers and Mr. John Hills for Church-rates, for the parish of Sunderland, were sold by auction. There was a good competition, and the articles brought fair prices. When sufficient had been sold to pay the amount of the Church's claims, the remainder of the Friends' goods were returned to them.

THE SALE OF SOULS.

(From the *Christian Spectator*.)

AN IMAGINARY APPENDIX TO THE EPISTLE TO TITUS; OR, ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN CRETE.—A.D. 60.

1. And Paul left Titus in Crete, that he might set in order the things that were wanting, and ordain elders in every city.

2. So Titus came to Gnosus, which is the chief city of the island, and sent messengers to Gortina, and Cydonia, and Lebena, and Drepanum, and Aptera, and Lyttus, and Oaxus, and Thense, and Arcadia, and into all the regions round about, saying that he was about to sell the advowsons or first presentations to all the livings in Crete, and calling on them that were rich in this world to come up and buy them.

3. Then the messengers, clothed in scarlet, departed, and carried the letters of Titus to all the brethren in Crete, and they exhorted them to come with one accord unto Gnosus, at the next full moon.

4. And at the time appointed all the rich men of

the churches, both Jews and Gentiles, came unto Gnosus. And Titus sat on a high seat in the market-place, having on his mitre and his linen rochet, as the archbishop of the island, and holding his shepherd's crook in his right hand; and the registrar of the diocese sat at his footstool, in readiness to make a record of the sale.

5. And when silence was proclaimed Titus began to sell the living of Gnosus. And he said, Ye know, brethren, how that this city is built only ten stadia from the sea, at the foot of Mount Ida, and is the seat of ancient kings; beautiful for situation, abounding in people, and containing a multitude of believers. Now, what will ye give me for this bishopric, and for the elderships in particular? The people are many, but they are well instructed in the Scriptures, and have plenty of silver and gold.

6. And some said one thing, and some another, but no man reached unto the full price fixed by him that sold the people. Then Titus said, Ye Cretans are "always liars, evil beasts, and slow-bellies," and know not the ways of wisdom. Lo, these elderships are worth a talent a-piece, and the talent shall go to increase the riches of the poor villagers.

7. Then the rich men rose up from the ground, and offered large money to the archbishop. And one man bought one eldership, for his son which was a Pharisee converted to the faith; and another another eldership, for his son which was a Sadducee. And a heathen man bought the bishopric for his father, which had been a pagan. And the registrar wrote it down in the chronicle.

8. Then Titus set up for sale the living of Lebena, which was nigh unto the promontory of Leon. And he said, What will ye give unto me for this little city, and the souls which are therein? Behold, brethren, the souls are but few, the duty is light, and there are no heresies among the people.

9. And when the brethren saw that the people were few, and the duty was light, and that Lebena was near to Mount Ida and the pleasant woods, they lifted up their voices and offered large money; for one man thought that he would keep the living for his orphan grandson, and another that he would purchase it for his only child, which was almost a lunatic. So the living was sold with loud voices, and Titus greatly rejoiced at the love which they showed to the church which was in the midst of them.

10. And afterwards he sold the presentations to Gortina, and Aptera, and Lyptus, and Oaxus, and fifty others. But when he came to Drepanum he halted, for there was an old man there which had been made an elder by the Apostle Paul, and he was still in the body.

11. Then Titus said, My brethren, I cannot sell unto you the living of Drepanum as at this day, for there is an old presbyter therein, for whose death ye must wait patiently, and then shall ye present unto it those whom ye shall choose.

12. And they cried out, How old is he? And Titus said, Behold he is here, for I have privily sent for him that ye may see him, so that if ye think he will live but a little while, ye may give more, and if ye think he shall live long, ye may give less.

13. Then the old man came forward, and the brethren looked upon his hoary head, and upon his toothless mouth, and upon his bending back, and upon his trembling limbs, and they said, Well and good; we will bid money for the presentation.

14. And they offered silver and gold in abundance, and he that offered most became the owner, and had the right of sending the next elder into the church of Drepanum.

15. And there were strangers standing in the market-place, which had come from Galatia, and others from Jerusalem, and from Colosse; and they had come to buy livings for them that sent them. And some of them said that Moses wrote not the law, and others that Paul spake not by the Spirit of God, and others that we must be saved by the church and by baptism; and all of them agreed that no man was to be condemned if he should swear deceitfully.

16. But Titus commanded the livings in Crete to be sold unto the strangers, because the church gate was broad, and we must give liberty unto every man, and judge mercifully of the brethren. Then the strangers sat down on the ground among the brethren, and bought the presentations of Crete.

17. And one man, who had authority and commission from those who observed days and months at Galatia, bought Phastum. And one who was an infidel bought Pergamos. And another which said there was no resurrection bought Rhytina, on the river side of Oaxus.

18. Then Titus gathered up the silver and gold in bags, and sealed them with the seal of Simon the Samaritan, and departed.

19. And the rich men which had bought the elderships with money returned with great joy every one to his city, bearing the commission of Titus that they should choose out men to be the shepherds of the flock.

20. And when the people refused, and turned away their ears from the elders, then the rich men turned them out of the churches, and charged them with schism, and sent unto Paul and Titus the account of their rebellion.

21. And Titus came and ordained all the elders which the rich men had chosen, and cast out of the churches all that would not receive them. And unity, order, and peace were settled throughout all the cities of Crete.

[We have little doubt that the preceding imaginary Appendix to the Epistle of Paul to Titus will be received with shouts of indignation by the clergy of the Church of England, for its "profanity." The louder the better! And when the uproar has ceased

we will ask of these reverend traffickers in adwosons, and abettors of the Lord Chancellor's bill, to analyse their ideas and animated emotions. This Appendix is "profane." Wherefore? Because it puts into something like the language of the New Testament the actions of the English hierarchy in the nineteenth century. What, then, must be the profanity of the actions whose very description, in the terms of the Acts of the Apostles, evokes from the offenders themselves these bursts of indignant condemnation?

That must indeed be a most wicked system which will not even bear translation into the dialect of the Apostles.

Who does not feel that it is perfectly horrible to associate the names of the apostolic men with such fearful proceedings? and that had they been attempted in the first century, the curse of Simon Magus would have rested on every agent in the transaction,—"Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money"?

For the example of using this form of ridicule, in order to reach pachydermatous consciences, it is sufficient to quote to "Churchmen" the example of Archbishop Whately's "Historic Doubts."—ED. C.S.]

THE POWERS OF COLONIAL BISHOPS.

THE REV. W. LONG'S APPEAL AGAINST THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—This case came on for judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Wednesday. It was an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, and was regarded with much interest, inasmuch as it is known that the Bishop of Cape Town, who is metropolitan of the Church in Africa, has been waiting for a delivery of the judgment, in order that it may afford him a guide as to the proceedings he shall take in reference to Bishop Colenso, who is one of his suffragans. The Rev. W. Long, the appellant, was the incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Mowbray. In the year 1856 the respondent, the Bishop of Cape Town, held a Diocesan Synod of the clergy and representatives of the laity of the colony. At that Synod laws were passed for the regulation of the members of the Church of England in the colony, and for the establishment of an ecclesiastical court to have jurisdiction over clergy and laity, and it was also enacted that no clergyman should be admitted to a living except upon submission to the laws of the Synod. Mr. Long appears to have thought such a Synod was contrary to the constitution of the Church of England, and that the laws made there would tend to abridge the liberty of ministers in the colony. He therefore attended, and handed in a written protest against its legality, and then withdrew. In 1861 a second Synod was to be held, and Mr. Long was summoned to attend, and also, in conformity with the regulations passed in the first Synod, was required to fix a meeting of the laity of his parish to choose delegates, to announce the day of such meeting in the church to the congregation, and to affix a notice thereof to the church door. With none of these requisitions did Mr. Long comply. A correspondence took place between him and the Bishop, in which he renewed his charges against the legality of the Synod, and refused to obey the laws passed there. He was therefore cited to appear before the Bishop and five assessors, who found him guilty of disobedience, and the Bishop suspended him from his functions for three months. The assessors were five other clergymen. In spite of this sentence Mr. Long continued to exercise his office, and for this renewed act of disobedience was again cited to appear before the Bishop, and, upon his declining to do so, sentence of deprivation, both as to his function and his emoluments, was passed against him, and another clergyman was appointed to the temporary charge of his parish. Mr. Long then instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the colony, and the practical result of the judgment there was that Mr. Long was not entitled to any relief from the court. From this decision he now appealed, and contended that it was not lawful for the Bishop to hold a Synod in the manner in which it had been held, and that consequently the laws and regulations passed thereat were not binding on those who, like the appellant, had expressly protested against them, and disobedience to them ought not to be considered an offence. And further, that the Bishop was not empowered to hold courts and pass the said sentences of suspension and deprivation on the appellant. On the part of the respondent it was contended that the Bishop had episcopal authority and jurisdiction over his clergy; that the appellant had submitted himself, and consented to be subject thereto; that the exercise of such authority had not been improper or unreasonable; and that its propriety could only be determined by appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Kingsdown delivered judgment. He said that the chief points were—first, whether the Bishop had authority over his clergy; secondly, whether the Bishop had any coercive jurisdiction over his clergy; thirdly, whether Mr. Long had done anything sufficient to justify the sentence. Their Lordships said—first, that the Bishop had no jurisdiction, ecclesiastical or civil, in the colony under the new letters patent of 1863, when he surrendered any territorial rights he may have had under the patent of 1847. Secondly, they held that the power of jurisdiction over members of the Church was satisfactorily proved, and was binding on the clergy, though the Bishop had no authority from the Crown, and no power to enforce sentences. This was laid down by Lord Lyndhurst and Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, and was undoubtedly the law as regarded other sects in this country as well as in the Church. Thirdly, how far had Mr. Long brought himself within the jurisdiction. By

taking the canonical path of obedience, and by receiving the Episcopal license, he had voluntarily submitted himself to the authority of the Bishop, and was liable to be suspended or deprived for lawful reasons. Now, in this case, was he justified in declining to attend this synod? It was certain that, lawful or not, there had been no Diocesan Synods here in England for two centuries. There could be little doubt that the acts and constitutions of the synod were illegal. Mr. Long's oath of canonical obedience bound him to obey the Bishop's commands, so far as they were not against law, but only when they were according to law. The act of disobedience of Mr. Long was not sufficient to warrant suspension, much less deprivation. He had done rightly in appealing to a civil court on behalf of his civil rights; and, after anxious consideration, their Lordships would advise her Majesty that Mr. Long had not been lawfully removed, but still remained minister of Mowbray. Their Lordships considered the whole proceedings of the Bishop's court unwarrantable and illegal. All these difficulties had arisen from the indefinite wording of the Bishop's patent. The appeal was allowed with costs against the Bishop.

THE AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.—The bill of the Lord Chancellor has been for some time awaiting a second reading in the House of Commons, and was down on the paper for last Thursday night. Mr. Barnes, M.P., had given due notice of his intention to move that it be read a second time that day six months; but we understand that, in the course of the evening, he was twice assured by one of the Treasury Secretaries that the bill would not be brought on that night, and accordingly he left the House at midnight. Notwithstanding this, the second reading of the bill was moved and carried *sub silentio* somewhere towards two o'clock on Friday morning—a fact not reported by the newspapers, and of which nothing would have been known but for an examination of the votes of the House! We cannot suppose that it was intended by a mere trick to prevent any discussion on a measure involving principles so important, and assume that those who are responsible for the conduct of public business will feel themselves bound to afford to Mr. Barnes and others that opportunity of protesting against the bill of which they were deprived last week. At present it is down for committee tomorrow evening, but other business of importance precedes it.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST UNIVERSITY SUBSCRIPTION.—On Friday Earl Russell will present a petition to the House of Lords from certain heads of colleges, professors, fellows, and tutors of the University of Oxford for removing the present subscription required for academical degrees.

PROSECUTION OF BISHOP COLENSO.—We (*John Bull*) learn that by the mail from the Cape of Good Hope that has arrived this week, the writ summoning the Bishop of Natal to appear before the Bishop of Cape Town as metropolitan, on the 22nd of November, to answer to a charge of having published heretical opinions, has been received by the Bishop's proctors.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.—It is thought probable that some change will take place in the Burial Service of the Church of England, arising out of the late discussion in the House of Lords. The Archbishops and Bishops have held meetings on the subject, and have been recommended to substitute the Burial Service of Edward the Sixth for that of Queen Elizabeth, now in use. No decision upon the point has, however, been arrived at at present.

CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.—An address to the Bishop of London is in course of signature by the clergy of his diocese, deprecating the abolition of subscription. They deny that "the existing clerical subscription is in the majority of cases, or even in many cases, made otherwise than with good faith and sincerity." Tests are, in their judgment, indispensable, and there are no tests like subscription:—

Fidelity to her Divine Head being the first duty of the Church, it is due to her lay members that they should be assured that her members retain the deposit of the faith and that they minister the word and sacraments according to Christ's ordinance, and that in our judgment this assurance would be impossible without some doctrinal safeguards at tests of personal faith.

To attain these objects no securities, as the testimony of history shows, can be depended upon without clerical subscription; and though it may be conceded that the existing tests have not been able to keep out all error even from teachers in our own communion, yet we feel assured that in these days they are not likely to be replaced by others more efficacious.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—ORDINATION SERVICE.—The Rev. J. Green Wilson, after finishing his course of study at Cavendish College, Manchester, has been engaged by the Colonial Missionary Society for service in the colony of Victoria. His ordination took place at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, on Thursday last. The Rev. J. R. Thomson, M.A., one of the tutors of the college, commenced the service by reading appropriate portions of Scripture, and prayer. The Rev. Thomas James, secretary of the society, delivered an introductory discourse, describing the sphere of labour for which Mr. Wilson is designed. Questions were addressed to him by Mr. Thomson, to which he gave satisfactory replies. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. James Gwyther, accompanied with the imposition of hands. An impressive charge was then delivered by the Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A. Mr. Wilson and his wife

are expected to sail from Gravesend, in the *Star of Peace*, to-morrow, the 2nd inst.

Religious Intelligence.

HIGH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DEPTFORD.—The first anniversary services were held here last week. On Sunday, June 21st, sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Halley and the Rev. J. Pulling, the pastor. On the following Tuesday, a tea-meeting was held and a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Spence. The Revs. T. T. Waterman, Marsh, Muller, Gilbert, and Joseph Maitland, Esq., took part in the proceedings. The collections amounted to 120*l*.

SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.—The Rev. E. Jeffery, of Chaddle, Staffordshire, has received and accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational church assembling in Chase-side Chapel, Southgate, Middlesex, to be their pastor, and commenced his stated labours there on Sabbath, June 7th, 1863.

PRESEHNLEE.—The new Independent chapel at Preshehnlee was opened on Tuesday week, when sermons were preached, in the morning and evening, by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham. Large congregations assembled, many persons journeying from Oswestry, Ruabon, Wrexham, and the surrounding neighbourhood. The chapel is constructed to accommodate 200 persons, being fifty more than the former building would accommodate; and the cost of all is something like 450*l*, half of which sum has already been subscribed.

ELTHAM, KENT.—The Rev. Thomas Kennerley, in consequence of impaired health, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the church here. It was accepted with much reluctance by his flock, and resolutions were unanimously passed expressive of their deep attachment to him, and of the great spiritual benefit they had derived from his ministry. The trial of separation is felt all the more keenly that the church and congregation were never in so prosperous a state as now, when Mr. Kennerley's health compels him to retire. He has gone to reside at Gravesend.

OSWESTRY.—A new Welsh Independent chapel has been opened in this town, of which the Rev. Lewis Jones is the pastor. It will hold about 450 persons. The opening services commenced on Saturday evening, the 13th ult., when the Rev. W. Ambrose, of Portmadoc, preached. On the following day sermons were delivered by the Revs. T. Thomas, of Swansea, W. Ambrose, of Portmadoc, T. Edwards, of Machynlleth, and J. Jones, of Smethcott. The Rev. W. Ambrose preached in English in the afternoon, a Welsh service being held at the same hour, in the old chapel. The congregations were very large, and the collections amounted to 37*l*.

HEMSBY, NORFOLK.—**OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL.**—On the 14th ult. a new chapel was opened in this village, as the centre of a mission district, including a population of about 4,000 persons, who are chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing. On one side of the building a school-house has been erected, which can be united with the chapel by running shutters, so that the two places will comfortably contain a congregation of nearly 500 persons. The expense incurred by the purchase of the ground, and the erection of the buildings, has been borne chiefly by Mr. Francis Clowes, of Norwich, who has also purchased a house for the use of the minister, and who hopes to receive further help towards the liquidation of the debt, from those who are desirous to spread the Gospel, in a district where it is greatly needed. To the great satisfaction of the friends of religion in the neighbourhood, they are favoured with the faithful and acceptable ministry of the Rev. William Cowan, from Cotton-end Academy, who has been introduced by the Home Missionary Society, and is partly supported by its funds, and by the funds of the Norfolk Association for the spread of the Gospel in the county. The services on the day of opening were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Alexander, of Norwich; and Price and Tritton, of Yarmouth; who preached three sermons to attentive congregations. On Monday evening, the 15th ult., the friends of the chapel sat down to an excellent tea; after which a public meeting was held, when the chair was taken by Mr. Clowes, and appropriate speeches were made by the chairman and by the Revs. Messrs. Cowan, Tritton, Daniels, and Alexander; and by Messrs. J. Smith, of Norwich; and Fisher and Olley, of Yarmouth. The weekly-offering system was earnestly recommended to the congregation by several of the speakers. Mr. Clowes, Bank Chambers, Norwich, will gratefully accept donations from any persons who approve of this effort to spread the Gospel.

OPENING OF THE EASTBOURNE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Tuesday last week there was a strong muster of Nonconformists to witness the first services in connexion with the opening of the new church erected at Eastbourne, several of whom were from London and Brighton, and the neighbouring towns. The business of the day commenced with an early meeting of the Sussex Home Missionary Society, in the vestry of the chapel; and the committee recorded the satisfaction they had in witnessing the completion in so short a time of such an admirable structure, and eulogised the efforts made by the pastor, the Rev. Albert Foyster. Before the business of the Home Missionary Society was finished, the time for morning service—11.30—had arrived, and the committee were obliged to return to the chapel, in which there was a large assemblage waiting. According

to the programme, the Rev. J. Hill, late of Clapham, offered up the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. E. Paxton Hood, of Queen's-square, Brighton, preached a most appropriate sermon from part of the 4th verse of the 43rd Psalm, "Unto God, my exceeding joy." The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Porter, of Hastings. The church (as it is called) is built in Pevensey-road, and it is a very imposing Gothic building. A spire is intended, but is wisely delayed. The present sittings are calculated to hold 400 persons, and the building is so constructed that galleries can be erected at any time, and further accommodation be obtained for 400 more if need be. Next to the chapel, and betwixt it and the minister's house (now in course of building), is to be erected a commodious school-room. But let us recur to the proceedings of the day. After the morning service, arrangements had been made at the Assembly Rooms for dining sixty people; but it was found that double that number required accommodation. Some little delay necessarily arose, but the difficulty was soon overcome. After dinner, the Rev. A. Foyster stated that in April he had issued a circular intimating the fact that 350*l* was required, and he was anxious to obtain that sum before or at the time of opening the chapel; adding that 200*l* was now required, but Messrs. Morley, Finch, Josiah Wilson, and T. Spalding would give 100*l* towards that sum, if those present would subscribe the remainder; whereon the Rev. Mr. Bean (Worthing), after a humorous speech, proposed to give 5*l*. D. Pratt, Esq., also gave 5*l*, and others spoke and subscribed, until the entire sum was raised. As no business for the afternoon interposed, several parties were formed and visited Beachy Head and neighbouring districts, and returned in time for tea at the Assembly Rooms. The public meeting at the chapel commenced at 6.30, presided over by Samuel Morley, Esq., who introduced the business of the evening with a few comprehensive and happy remarks, such as usually distinguish all that he does in the multifarious objects of Christian philanthropy in which he is engaged. The Rev. A. Foyster then gave particulars of the origin and progress of the undertaking. The total expenses would, he said, amount to 2,400*l*. 1,609*l* had been subscribed, and they had 550*l* on mortgage, and a loan without interest of 250*l*. Subsequent expenses in finishing the school-room, &c., will have to be met, and towards which the chairman most liberally offered to contribute 50*l*; so that, in less than a year, by the blessing of God on the efforts of Mr. Foyster, this great work had been accomplished. The Rev. R. V. Pryce, M.A., LL.B., then gave an exposition of "The Gospel, and the Divine command to preach it." Then followed the Rev. R. Hamilton, "A working church an untold blessing." The Rev. Albert Creak, M.A., made some very judicious remarks in connexion with the principles and progress of Congregationalism. Mr. W. D. Savage (treasurer of the building fund) gave a few practical suggestions. The Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, of London, the Rev. J. Whiteside (Wesleyan), Eastbourne, and others, concluded the business of the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL "ASSEMBLY" FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Last week there was a great gathering of Congregationalists at Newtown, in this country. Persons were brought by railway from Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Machynlleth, Llanidloes, and all the intermediate stations. Some thousands of persons were thus brought together. On Wednesday, a conference was held in the morning, when there were between twenty and thirty ministers of the county, and several lay members and deacons present, as well as lay members from the Welsh churches in London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, &c. Rev. H. Morgan, Sammah, was elected chairman of the association for the ensuing year, and a number of resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was agreed to present an address to the Queen, and also to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his recent marriage. The grateful thanks of the association were passed to the Hon. Lord Sudeley, for his liberality in granting a most convenient plot of ground for the erection of a chapel for the Welsh Congregational church in Newtown. A resolution to the effect that the association greatly rejoiced at the success of the bicentenary fund, and felt gratified at the liberality evinced by the churches in Wales in connection with the movement (the subscriptions reported amounting to about 18,000*l*, the first instalment of which was now being paid), and trusted the churches in Montgomeryshire would not be behind the churches in other counties in the punctuality of their payments. At two o'clock, another conference was held, when short addresses were delivered by several ministers and laymen on the present state of religion and the prospects of the denomination in the county. In the evening, at seven o'clock, a service took place in the Baptist chapel. Rev. H. James, of Llanisaintffraid, commenced the service; the Rev. D. Thomas, D.D., Stockwell, preached in English, and the Rev. John Roberts, Conway (late of Llanbrynmair), in Welsh. On Thursday morning, services commenced at six o'clock, and were continued at intervals throughout the day, the last meeting commencing at six in the evening. They were held both in the chapels and in the open air. At a conference held on Thursday afternoon, it was resolved, "That this conference recommend, that the following question be seriously considered and discussed by the Welsh ministers and delegates attending the forthcoming meeting of the Congregational Union in Liverpool next October: Whether or not would it be desirable to form a Congregational Union for Wales similar to those for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Surrey, &c." There were religious services in the evening.

Correspondence.

OLD AND NEW STEPNEY MEETING-HOUSES

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to an announcement in your advertising columns, of the last six Sundays in Old Stepney Meeting-house. There are many in London and in the country who may be disposed to help my congregation to rear a sanctuary as worthy of their times as was the old sanctuary of the times in which it was built. We still need 2,500*l*. to open without debt. In ordinary circumstances this sum would be but a small burden. But the immense masses of poverty and ignorance around us demand both incessant and expensive labour, and a debt would be a great hindrance to us in the various evangelistic efforts in which we are engaged.

I appeal very specially to those who have any association with Stepney Meeting—and I meet with such everywhere throughout England. For their satisfaction I may say that it is not a matter of choice with us to pull down the old house. That is, we must either spend some thousands in patching it up—a process which would take away almost everything that possesses historic interest in the place, and yield us a very unsatisfactory result after all—or we must rebuild. The church was as nearly unanimous as possible (there being only two hands held up against the proposal) in resolving that the right thing to do was to rebuild. And the sincerity and earnestness of this resolution have been proved by promises (extending over four years from this period) amounting, with some external aid, to more than 7,000*l*.

In these circumstances I can with much confidence ask Stepney people who are "scattered abroad" to prove their love to the old meeting-house by aiding the erection of the new. I may add that the new, which immediately adjoins the old, will be ready for opening in three months from this date.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Stepney, June 23, 1863.

* The above note was not inserted last week for want of space.

MR. CRAFT'S MISSION TO DAHOMEY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It will doubtless be in the recollection of some of your readers that in November last Mr. William Craft sailed from England on a mission to the King of Dahomey. The object Mr. Craft has in view is to promote the abolition of those revolting human sacrifices which have of late years given to that country so unenviable a notoriety. He will point out to the King and his chiefs the advantages of legitimate trade, and endeavour to impress them with a sense of the productiveness of their country, and especially of the value of its cotton. Mr. Craft occupies no official position; he goes unarmed and unattended, and contemplates only the use of moral instrumentalities. Some persons might be disposed to regard his enterprise as Quixotic; but I am assured by gentlemen who thoroughly understand the negro character on the West Coast of Africa that his prospects of ultimate success are considerable, and that his visit is sure to be productive of good. This view of the matter is strengthened by the fact, that when the King was apprised of his intended journey to Abomey, he expressed the greatest desire to see him, and has since repeatedly spoken of him in the most friendly terms. Founded, as the hideous "customs" of West Africa are, upon the grossest popular superstitions (and not, as is often supposed, upon the sanguinary cruelty of a few despotic chiefs), they can only be overthrown by the combined influence of commerce and Christianity. Many years ago human beings were as frequently sacrificed at Old Calabar as they now are at Dahomey; but that able and enlightened man, Mr. T. C. Taylor, our late Consul at Abbeokuta, and other English traders, addressed earnest expostulations to King Eyo, and the result was, that in a comparatively brief space of time they induced the King to abolish the inhuman practice, and it has never since been revived. If force had been employed, of course the town could easily have been made a heap of ruins, and hundreds of its population destroyed; but while this would have been the inevitable result of military operations, the people would, in all probability, have clung with greater tenacity than ever to their barbarous institution. What Mr. Taylor and his friends accomplished in Old Calabar there is a reasonable hope Mr. Craft may be able to effect in Dahomey. Every one, I think, will agree that the experiment is worth making, even though it entail, as it certainly does, some risk upon Mr. Craft, and some expenses upon others. The funds have hitherto been raised by a private appeal, chiefly circulated among, and responded to by, members of the Society of Friends; but more money is now required, and I feel sure that the public will not be slow to assist a noble coloured man in his efforts to put an end to a great iniquity, and to ameliorate the condition of his African brethren. I have only to add, that subscriptions will be received by Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., and Treasurer; or by Dr. Hodgkin, 35, Bedford-square.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. CHESSON,

Hon. Sec. of the Dahomey Committee.

London, June 20, 1863.

A WEEK SPENT IN ADVOCATING "STORING GOD'S PORTION."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Please to admit the following in your columns, and oblige, yours truly.

JOHN ROSS.

Sabbath morning, preached at W— to about 900 persons. This congregation has practised weekly offerings to obtain about 100*l*. for annual incidental expenses. As might be expected, this object was too small to kindle any enthusiasm and to call forth general and hearty co-operation, and therefore it did not succeed well. After a week-evening lecture also to this people, the error of seeking too little was admitted, and the plan was adopted for larger and more popular objects, with far better prospect of success; especially as they now have some idea of storing, in order to give. Another church in the town also had a Sabbath-evening service to 600 persons on this subject, and intends carrying out this process

The pastor of the former church, in his opening speech as chairman at the lecture, said he has scarcely gone anywhere during the last six months, without hearing of local benefit arising from weekly offerings. Only on Sabbath last, at L—, he learnt of very decided advantage from the process there, over a period of six years; both as to the fulness of funds, and ease in obtaining them. Witness to the same effect was borne concerning S—. The Sabbath afternoon was spent in addressing 600 children of the two united Sabbath-schools.

A second evening was spent in addressing a large assembly, at the anniversary meeting of a church at Y—, with a view to improving its finances. The chief grounds of hope for success in this case, are the decidedly popular and considerable objects to which the weekly-offering fund is to be applied, and the beloved pastor's confidence in its power, and his people's devotedness.

On a subsequent evening a large gathering of ministers and leaders of churches in S—, occupied full two hours in interrogating the writer, and eliciting information from him on various relevant points. They did not spare in raising objections and proposing difficulties. They contended, like men in earnest, to retain long-cherished practices. Their valour was worthy of a better cause. Happily, the very successful operation of the weekly offering for six months in the adjoining chapel, as a sole financial measure, the weekly fund being generally an increase on the former week, and the total greatly exceeding former realisations from all other methods, was a fact of telling power, giving to the writer's theories the form and force of actual experience. The writer was obliged, from the peculiarity and tenacity with which objectors pressed him, to plunge more than ordinarily into the principles and spirit of the Scriptural storing process. One local minister did good service in pointing attention to the higher trust in Divine Providence which the method tends to cultivate, and the sacred obligation of the practice. The chairman, the senior minister of the town, expressed with strong emotion, his conviction that the subject is fraught with profound interest, and vitally affects the very sincerity and energy of Christian piety. The sentiments thus elicited, with the gratitude of the local pastor and several of his people, conjoined with inquiries after a future and more public investigation of the subject, proved a full compensation for all the toil endured, and all the severity of conflict involved in above 700 miles' travel, and incessant encounters with men in defence of their much-loved money, and of practices which enable them to retain it for themselves.

Incidents contrasting most widely occurred during this week. A gentleman whose liberality often covers others' deficiencies, warmly defended present practices, and commended local generosity, forgetting that it is the absence of this in many, that so largely drains his own purse, and that to their own present and eternal diminution of spiritual dignity and happiness. A widow persists in giving the sum devoted by her late husband, her youthful son delighting to supply his father's deficiency from his recently realised small earnings.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord CHELMSFORD, when their Lordships were in committee on the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill, moved the insertion of a clause giving power to Sir Thomas Wilson to get rid of the obligations imposed upon him in regard to Hampstead Heath. After some little discussion the clause was agreed to.

The Volunteers Bill passed through committee after clauses thirty-five and thirty-six, relating to the compulsory acquisition of land for ranges, had been struck out.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past eight.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

On Friday, Lord BROUGHAM asked whether Commodore Wilmot's report of his mission to Dahomey had been communicated to the Government of Spain? The report showed that Spain alone was responsible for the continuance of the slave-trade. Earl RUSSELL said the despatches had not been communicated to Spain, but he saw no objection to such a course being taken.

Lord SHAFTESBURY, in moving for certain information regarding Bethlehem Hospital, commented at great length on the inadequacy of the present site for the successful treatment of insane patients. The limited space of seventeen acres, which it occupied, was totally insufficient for the moral means employed in the cure of insanity, such as agricultural employments and plenty of fresh and good air. The Lunacy Commissioners had long since pointed out the evils of the present site and endeavoured to remedy it. He considered in detail the various objections which had been raised to the removal of the hospital into the country, and showed that they were not only absurd in themselves, but entirely in disregard of the interests of the patients. If the offer of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital were accepted, a site could be procured in the country within a short distance of London, a building better adapted for the modern treatment of the insane could be built, and land to the extent of 500 acres annexed to the institution for agricultural and other industrial purposes.

Lord GRANVILLE said there would be no objection to the production of the returns moved for.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE AMERICAN PRIZE-COURT.

In reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl RUSSELL said the decision of the judge of the American prize-court in reference to the Dolphin had been received. The doctrine relied on was that laid down by Lord Stowell and Sir W. Grant, but he offered no opinion as to whether the case was rightly decided, considering the circumstances. In reply to another question Earl RUSSELL said that no communication had been received from the Emperor of the French proposing the recognition of the Southern States of America. His lordship added that he had

not changed his opinion on the subject of recognition.

Several bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

On Monday, Lord Brougham's Courts of Conciliation Bill was withdrawn, and another substituted.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Lord LYTTELTON then introduced the whole question of the New Zealand war on presenting a petition from Taranaki. He contended that the New Zealand settlers ought to have had more support from the mother country than they had received.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, while promising to the petition full consideration, said that the petitioners had themselves very much to blame for the evils they had sustained at the hands of the natives. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who had given notice of a motion on the affairs of Poland, withdrew it, on the representation of Earl Russell that a discussion would be prejudicial to the public interests. The noble earl said that the notes presented at St. Petersburg by the ambassadors of England, France, and Austria, were only forwarded to Prince Gortchakoff on Friday or Saturday last. Prince Gortchakoff said that he would take the orders of the Emperor with regard to them; but no opinion whatever had been given upon their contents. In the meantime there could be no action on the part of her Majesty's Government.

Several bills passed through a stage, and the House then adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OPENING OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

On Wednesday, Mr. BOUVIER, in withdrawing his Uniformity Act Amendment Bill, owing to the lateness of the session, said its object had been stated by high authorities, and seemed to be understood by the universities to be to compel the colleges to open the fellowships to Nonconformists. Its object was nothing of the kind. The bill simply proposed to remove a restriction which was imposed upon the colleges 200 years ago for an entirely different object, and which had entirely failed.

He should have thought that the universities and the colleges would have been glad to obtain the full freedom of action which was so essential to the health of educational institutions as well as of other corporations. The measure was not brought forward in a spirit of hostility to the universities or to the Church. The gentlemen who requested him to move in the matter were second to none in their attachment to the Church, and were most eminent members of the great educational body at Cambridge. The motive, object, and purpose, was to improve the universities and the colleges. They thought, and, in his opinion, rightly thought, that the removal of the restriction, by setting free the action of the colleges, would tend to improve the educational system. That was one of the matters which, if he had gone on with this measure, would have had to be discussed, but certainly those who had taken an active part in preparing hostilities, and had signed petitions against it, had not rightly comprehended its purport, scope, or effect. He should like them in the cooler moments of the recess to consider whether any fairer, more moderate, or more reasonable proposition could be made than that the colleges should be left to their free action. At Cambridge, if this restriction imposed by an Act of Parliament was removed, they would have perfect freedom of legislation. There was some doubt whether such power existed at Oxford; but he believed that the 39th section of the Oxford University Act gave it to the colleges. Therefore, it was idle for those bodies to contend that this restriction was essential to the welfare of their institutions, because they could by their own action protect themselves precisely as they were now protected. As to the Oxford petition, which Sir W. Heathcote had presented, he might remind his hon. friend of a couplet with which he was no doubt familiar—

The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force.

(A laugh.) That was said the best part of a century ago, but he was not sure that the same spirit did not animate many of the authorities of Oxford at this moment.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE said there was another version of the epigram quoted, in which the learning of that university formed the prominent feature, and in which it was suggested that that learning which led them to certain conclusions required to be overborne by the force directed against them by the Whig Government of the day. (A laugh, and "Hear.") The petitions which he had presented from the University of Oxford were somewhat remarkable.

One was a petition from convocation under its seal, which was adopted by a large majority of the persons present. But that petition did not stand alone. Inasmuch as convocation contained only persons on the spot, not exceeding 300 in number, it was determined to ascertain the opinions of the non-resident members, and nearly 2,000 of them signed a document approving the petition. In addition, the younger men, who were not members of convocation, that particular stratum in which his right hon. friend would look for liberality, had expressed the same fear of his bill. What his right hon. friend had said, in fact, increased instead of diminished the authority of those petitions.

Mr. WALPOLE dwelt upon the significance of the petitions from the universities—

When at Cambridge the argument was employed that it was a permissive bill only, the answer was, "The fallacy of that is too transparent to deceive us." That showed that they understood the nature of the bill. A permissive bill could not be brought forward with the intention of creating agitation on the ground that there was some grievance which ought to be remedied, and it was worse than boldly asking the House to say to the

colleges, "You shall do so-and-so, because we think it desirable." The two universities had petitioned under their corporate seals against a measure which would disturb their quiet, and interfere with the nature of the education given in them. At Oxford the petition was carried by 182 votes against 51, and at Cambridge by 120 to 25 votes. From Oxford a petition had been presented against the bill, signed by more than 1,000 undergraduates and bachelors, and he himself had presented a petition from all the heads of houses at Cambridge but two, from almost all the resident tutors, from several bachelors of arts, and from a large body of undergraduates, to the same effect. He hoped that his right hon. friend, having withdrawn this bill, would seriously consider whether it was his duty to disturb the quiet and repose of universities upon a matter on which they felt strongly.

Mr. HADFIELD said the condition of Oxford was so unsatisfactory that, at the accession of the present reigning family, it was necessary to send down troops to that University; and ever since it had been the hotbed of heresy and sedition. (Laughter.) The intellect of the country in the present day was altogether in favour of pulling down the wall of separation between man and man.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said he was an humble member of the University of Oxford, and he hoped the House had not observed any traces of heresy or sedition in his conduct. (Laughter.) He tendered his thanks to the right hon. gentleman for having withdrawn the bill, and desisted, at all events for this session, from his attempt to remove those legal protections which both Universities felt to be necessary.

Mr. GÜSCHEN regretted that a full and ample discussion of the bill had not taken place, as it would have assisted that large and strong party which really did exist in both the universities, notwithstanding what had fallen from the member for the University of Cambridge.

That right hon. gentleman forgot the petition of seventy-four fellows and tutors—an actual majority of the tutors of Trinity and Christ's, Cambridge—which had been presented in favour of the bill. (Hear, hear.) It could scarcely be pleaded that the repose of the universities ought not to be disturbed, or if disturbed that it ought to be artificially maintained by avoiding discussion. The universities were places for continued intellectual activity—(Hear, hear)—not merely seats for learned men, but training schools for all, and particularly the clergy, who were afterwards to cope with the world. (Hear, hear.) Opinion at Oxford was not as advanced as it was at Cambridge; but a petition was in preparation at that university which, when presented, would disclose some startling facts. The House must not think, because discussion had been delayed till next session, that the subject could be dropped. If the right hon. gentleman were to abandon it, the feeling displayed at both universities would force it anew upon the attention of Parliament. He had more faith for the Church of England than hon. gentlemen opposite; he believed that the Church would be able to cope successfully with all its difficulties, if it would only fight with a free hand. (Hear, hear.) But many of its difficulties were caused by faint-hearted friends, who trembled at every attack, instead of considering in what manner those attacks could best be obviated in the interests of the Church itself. (Cheers.)

Mr. MONSELL said no greater loss was suffered by persons not belonging to the Church of England than being debarred from participating to the fullest extent in the advantages of university life, which formed one of the great distinctions between the highest class in this and in other countries. But even for the sake of obtaining those advantages he would not be a party to breaking up the fundamental principle of collegiate education, which was that religious should accompany secular education. (Hear.) But might it not be possible to allow different bodies, not in connexion with the Church of England, to establish halls or colleges in the universities?

Mr. REMINGTON MILLS said the real cause which deterred young men from entering the Church of England was that recent discussions had called attention to the inconsistencies they would be compelled to subscribe to on entering the ministry. There was more unity in any body of Dissenters than in the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) They all cared only to go their own road without being interfered with.

Mr. HENLEY said he was rather surprised to hear that Dissenters were always unanimous, remembering the litigation which took place not long ago about Lady Hewley's bequest. (Laughter and cheers.) It did not seem as if every man only cared to go his own road, when the Court of Chancery was invoked to settle it for them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DUNLOP said the case of Lady Hewley was one in which the authority of the Court was invoked, not to settle questions of ecclesiastical discipline, but to decide upon the destination of particular property. (Hear, hear.) He had always thought it a system repellant to honest minds that those who were to act as teachers of religion and morality should be obliged to commence by deceiving themselves as to the obvious meaning of formularies of the Church, slurring over the most material point.

The order for the second reading of the bill was then discharged.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Dalglish's motion for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty was resumed.

Mr. STANSFELD said that his experience was not enough to entitle him to express so decided a conviction as he might have done if he had been longer at the Admiralty. He asserted that the First Lord was responsible for the proceedings of the heads of the subordinate departments, which were in constant communication with him, and no First Lord had ever attempted to disclaim that responsibility. He did not wish to rest his defence of the Admiralty on

broad and vague generalities, but pointed out in considerable detail that a great deal had been done to carry out the recommendations of the select committee and the requirements of the House. He showed that the finance and building departments had been placed on an improved and satisfactory footing, and, explaining the further reforms in progress, urged the House to wait and see their results.

The debate was continued by Sir J. Pakington (who thought the constitution of the Board required revision), Sir J. Baring, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Henley, and Sir J. Elphinstone. Mr. DALGLISH ultimately withdrew his motion, giving notice that early next session he would renew it.

HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

Mr. COX moved the second reading of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill, the provisions of which, he said, would not in any way interfere with the enjoyment by the public of Hampstead-heath.

Lord ENFIELD moved its rejection, on the ground that it reversed the previous decisions of Parliament, repealed a clause in a public act to serve a private object, and thus practically enabled Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to build on Hampstead-heath.

After further discussion, the amendment was carried by 78 to 54. The bill was therefore lost.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

WORKED TO DEATH.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Dawson and Mr. Bagwell, Sir G. GREY, in reference to the case of Mary Ann Walkley, who died in a millinery establishment in Regent-street, said it was not easy to establish a system of inspection and registration of workrooms in private houses. As regarded the young woman's being an apprentice, and her employers being liable to a prosecution, that would turn on the question of evidence.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

Rather a smart discussion arose in respect to the Mhow court-martial. Mr. CONINGHAM asked whether a second memorandum had been sent to Sir Hugh Rose on the subject by the Commander-in-Chief. The Marquis of HARTINGTON said there had been no public memorandum. Mr. BENTINCK again asked for a precedent for holding the court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley in England; and Colonel NORTH condemned that course as being a reflection on the officers in India. Mr. DISRAELI spoke of the expense which the trial in England would occasion, and various other comments were offered. Eventually, however, the subject dropped.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND).

The O'DONOGHUE would suggest that the member for Swansea should withdraw his motion, as the motion of the hon. member for Liskeard upon the Irish Church stood first on the paper for the next day. Mr. DILLWYN said he should not allow his motion to stand in the way of discussion, and he should therefore move that the order for resuming the adjourned debate be discharged.

THE WELLINGTON FUNERAL CAR.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. C. BANTINCK called attention to the exhibition of the funeral car of the Duke of Wellington at St. Paul's Cathedral, at a charge of sixpence per head. Mr. COWPER defended the exhibition, and, alluding to the artistic merits of the car, said whether it was in good taste or not the people went to see it in large numbers. That Mr. Bernal Osborne declared to be the utterance of the true genius of the Brompton Boilers.

He did not know whether this exhibition of the car, and what the right hon. gentleman had very properly termed "other articles of furniture," included the celebrated wicker-work horses. (Laughter.) He had been under the impression that that hideous article of upholstery called the Duke of Wellington's funeral car had long ago been sold off; but now it turned up actually in the crypt of St. Paul's, with trappings, flags, and other things which made up the rare show, at sixpence a-head, on the interest of which the right hon. gentleman had expatiated so enthusiastically. It was debasing the taste of the country to exhibit such articles. (Hear, hear.) The whole affair was perfectly ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman, while he was about it, might as well get a hardy-gurdy and play it to the public who flocked to see the car. He had no doubt the right hon. gentleman, in his official uniform, would draw immensely. (Laughter.) If such absurdities were perpetrated, at least, it ought not to be in the name of science and art. (Hear, hear.) He wished that the explanation which the right hon. gentleman had given them in mumbling tones had been more explicit, and that he had told them where the wicker-work horses were to be seen. (Laughter.)

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

A rather lively debate then followed in reference to the manner in which the estimates were presented. General PEEL contended that there was a regular excess of expenditure in some departments owing to the vote-of-credit system. Mr. Baring, Mr. F. Peel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer all spoke in support of the system; and after a few words from Mr. DISRAELI, a discussion arose on the question of small arms.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply, resuming at the vote for public education in Ireland. After some discussion the vote was agreed to.

The next vote was 12,028*l.* for the National Gallery, on which there was some discussion.

On the vote for settlements on the west coast of Africa, Sir F. BARING moved to reduce the amount by 2,000*l.*, the item for the civil establishment at Lagos. In supporting the motion he complained of the want of information, and condemned the policy pursued by the Government in that quarter.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE defended the vote, observing

that there was every prospect that Lagos would soon pay its own expenses, and turn out a prosperous settlement. After a long discussion the amendment was negatived, and the vote agreed to.

Other votes were also agreed to, and the resolutions were ordered to be reported.

THE LOAN TO LANCASHIRE.

In a committee of the whole House, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to issue, out of the Consolidated Fund, an amount not exceeding 1,200,000*l.*, upon security of local rates, for facilitating the execution of public works in certain manufacturing districts. He observed that, according to the best information Mr. Villiers could obtain, if the distress in Lancashire should continue, and the prospects for the winter, in respect to the supply of cotton, should not improve, the amount of money required for this purpose might rise as high as 2,000,000*l.*; but, as Parliament would then be sitting, there was no necessity to vote more than was actually required. The Government had ample power of replenishing the Consolidated Fund if necessary.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

PUBLIC WORKS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the morning sitting on Friday, on the consideration of the report authorising advances for public works in the manufacturing districts, Mr. G. BENTINCK commented in strong terms upon the discouragement which had been given by the Government and by the manufacturers to emigration. He accused the Lancashire millowners of selfish motives, in trying to keep the operatives in the district, in anticipation of a return of prosperity. Mr. TURNER defended the manufacturers from the charges made by Mr. Bentinck. Mr. FERRAND contended that emigration was the only means that could be resorted to for relieving the pressure of the existing distress. He read numerous letters urging upon the Government the propriety of granting a million or a million and a half for emigration purposes, and he complained that some of the richest of the manufacturers had not contributed sixpence towards the distress, although the operatives were absolutely starving. The present bill he urged totally failed to meet the requirements of the case. Colonel PATTEN strongly deprecated the tone of the speech of Mr. Ferrand as being opposed to the real interest of the operatives, and calculated to produce disaffection and discontent.

Mr. VILLIERS deeply regretted that Mr. Ferrand should have made statements which were altogether without foundation, but which were calculated to create feelings of discontent among the operatives. Hitherto the operatives had been most kindly treated, and they were grateful for it. All they wanted was work, which would be provided by the present bill.

The report was then agreed to, and the House went into committee on the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill.

On clause 9, which defines the purposes for which advances are to be made, Mr. ADDERLEY expressed regret that no provision was made for emigration, and stated that some of the sums sent from the colonies to the relief committee were intended to be devoted to emigration purposes. Colonel PATTEN said that so far as the Central Relief Committee was concerned, although large sums had been received from the colonies, there was no condition attached that any portion of it was to be applied to emigration purposes. After a short conversation the clause was agreed to.

The bill then passed through committee, and the sitting was suspended at four o'clock.

THE MOTION ON POLAND.

After some discussion, Mr. HENNESSY fixed Thursday (to-morrow) for the debate on Poland.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply,

Mr. STIRLING, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to the M'Lachlan case, and complained that the course pursued by the Government had been most unjust to Mr. Fleming and his family.

The LORD ADVOCATE defended the course which the Government had taken, and contended that it was contrary to the law of Scotland to place a person on his trial who had given evidence in a court of justice upon a case in which he was supposed to be an accomplice.

Sir GEORGE GREY also justified the course taken by the Government, and said he had intended no disrespect to Lord Deas, or to the Lord Justice Clerk, in instituting the late inquiry. He believed that the evidence given at the trial fully warranted the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Sergeant PIGOTT suggested that if capital punishments were to be continued there ought to be established a mode by which an appeal might be made to a properly constituted tribunal.

Mr. MURE expressed a strong opinion that there was nothing in the Scotch law to have prevented Mr. Fleming from being tried, notwithstanding that he had given evidence in the case.

The subject then dropped.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. B. OSBORNE then rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the Irish Church Establishment. He feared that this question, formerly the stalking-horse as well as the stumbling-block of the Whig party, was in little favour with the occupants of the Treasury Bench. Its revival was no more welcome to them than the ghost of Banquo, rising

in the midst of Macbeth's festivities. The question was whether it would be possible to maintain the Irish Church without extensive reforms and new adaptations. (Hear, hear.) He could not but think that more knowledge was displayed here of the concerns of China than of the affairs of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was still occupied, and not governed. He then proceeded to quote the opinions of Lord Carlisle, Lord Palmerston, and Sir G. Grey, strongly expressed twenty years ago against the Irish Church; and taunted them with having applied no remedial measures to such a state of things. He did not contemplate to destroy or upset the Irish Church. (A cry of "Hear, hear," in a peculiar drawing tone, which occasioned much laughter.)

Though I believe that no man in his senses, not even my right hon. friend who gave me that cheer (laughter), would now contemplate to erect or endow such an Establishment; yet, at the same time, I do not think that it would be either prudent or politic to uproot that Establishment, which has been interwoven for 300 years with the civil policy and the property of Ireland. Therefore I expressly state that I do not wish to uproot that Establishment or confiscate its funds; but if it can be shown that the working of the system as it is, is not only prejudicial to the interests of religion, but contrary to the true principles of Protestantism, and most mischievous in its tendencies, then we are necessarily bound to enter into some plan for the reform and re-adaptation of the present monstrous Establishment.

He drew a comparison between the Church of England and that of Ireland, in reference to civil and religious liberty, to a hold on the affections of the people, or a national constitution, urging that while the former fulfilled all these conditions, the latter violated them all. The Irish Church was, as a political institution, a blunder and a fraud—though a pious one. Such was the opinion of her historians, including Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of the most learned authorities in the country, upon whom Mr. Whiteside had cast a sneer, though he might have remembered that Lord Derby, who made him Attorney-General for Ireland, also appointed Mr. Goldwin Smith as Professor of History at Oxford. Mr. Osborne maintained that the Irish Church ought to be put on a different footing, and that a great proportion of the clergy did not deserve any pay at all.

According to the Census of 1861 the population of Ireland is 5,764,543. Of that number 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics, 678,661—and not 691,000, as stated erroneously in the return obtained by my hon. friend the member for Swansea—members of the Established Church, and 528,992 Presbyterians. For that great majority of Roman Catholics no provision is made, with the exception of the trumpery grant for Maynooth, which is voted grudgingly, and not without much abuse from some hon. members of this House. (Hear, hear.) There is also a small grant, called the *Regium Donum*, to the Presbyterians. For the Established Episcopal Church, however, a large spiritual staff is maintained, including two archbishops and ten bishops, whose united incomes amount to no less than 80,000*l.* a-year. (Hear.) Comparing Ireland with England, we find that there are seven English dioceses, each of which has a much larger population than the whole of the Episcopalians in Ireland. These dioceses are London, Winchester, Chester, Exeter, Lichfield, Manchester, and Ripon. Therefore, it appears that one bishop in this country does the work of twelve in Ireland. Is the House content that that state of things should go on, and that the right hon. gentleman the member for Dublin University should be successful in setting himself tooth and nail against all reform? In England there is one bishop to 410 benefices, comprising congregations of 1,500,000 souls. In Ireland there is one bishop to 118 benefices, comprising congregations of 5,000 souls. A small parish in England with a population of 5,000 is looked after by a rector, and probably a couple of curates. In Ireland 5,000 people make a diocese with a bishop, receiving about 5,000*l.* a-year, and deans and chapters. The united dioceses of Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh, in which there are about 686 Protestants, have a bishop, at 4,000*l.* a-year, and the usual staff. In the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, with which I am intimately acquainted, there is a population of 134,336, of whom 5,000 belong to the Established Church. The bishop receives 5,000*l.*, and he has two deans and chapters, two cathedrals, two archdeacons, and sixty parochial clergy. Attached to Waterford and Lismore are Cashel and Emley, in the South Riding of Tipperary, with a population of 139,030, of whom 4,900 are Protestants; and there are two more deans, two more archdeacons, and another staff of clergy there too. Between these united dioceses there are about 110 parochial clergymen. Is there any other country on the face of the earth where you can show a similar state of things? (Hear, hear.)

He thought it would be no great stretch of the authority of the House if it were to extend the provisions of the Act which was brought in by Earl Derby when Lord Stanley, and reduce the number and incomes of the Irish bishops.

Surely there can be no necessity, in the present condition of Ireland, for keeping up twelve bishops where six might do the work, and still less can there be any necessity for these bishops receiving the enormous salaries they do. (Hear, hear.) Why should these bishops, with only 5,000 people in their dioceses, get from 4,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* a-year? A judge receives only 3,000*l.*, and yet he has something to do for his money; whereas an Irish bishop has very little to do. Let the bishops have 1,500*l.* a piece. (A laugh.) Hon. gentlemen laugh, and I suppose their idea of a bishop is a man riding in a carriage with patent springs, who gives good dinners and has a large income. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

But my proposal is not new; it was made years ago by one of the best friends of the Church who ever sat in this House. The present Vice-Chancellor Wood told the House in 1849 that he did not think it necessary for a bishop to have 4,000*l.* a year, and he suggested that the Irish bishops should have 1,500*l.* each; adding that he would go lower than that if necessary. Such was the opinion of Sir Page Wood, and I think it was founded on good sense and good policy. (Hear.)

He thought that the number of bishops might be reduced from twelve to six, and their incomes cut down one half, else they might see the whole bench of bishops swept away. The condition of the parochial clergy was not satisfactory in learning or manners. The senior divinity class in the University of Dublin was rapidly falling off. Where there were 100 students there are not now fifty, and there was great difficulty in getting men to enter into the Irish Church. In Ireland a cure for souls depends upon extent of territory, and there was one clergyman to every 325 people.

A clergyman of my own acquaintance—an Englishman—on obtaining a living sometime ago was surprised to find that his congregation consisted of five individuals, for whom he received 500*l.* a year, but he was consoled by a relative, who remarked to him, "Well, you know, there is one great convenience in it—when you pay me a visit you can not only come yourself, but you can bring your congregation along with you." (Laughter.)

Mr. Osborne proceeded to give further illustrations of the smallness of Protestant congregations—

In the church at Killaloe there are 150 sittings, and the number of Protestants in the parish besides the clerk amounts to eight. In Killosh there are no duties attached to the living, which has been given by the bishop to a gentleman who never comes near the place. In my own proper parish the income is 150*l.* The rector resides in Wexford, and I have never seen him. I am told that I need not pay him his tithe rent-charge unless he has had leave from his bishop to live at a distance; and I can't think that so excellent a man as the Bishop of Cashel would give his permission to a clergyman to reside away from so remarkably Protestant a district. (Laughter.) At Kilronan there is church accommodation for thirty Protestants, and the services are attended by three policemen, who are migratory in their habits, the wood-ranger, and the housekeeper employed by Lord Stradbroke, and the clergyman's own family, which is rather large, consisting of ten members. (A laugh.) In Lisrouagh, very near which I myself reside, the living is worth 206*l.*; the number of sittings is 100, and one policeman attends the church. (Laughter.) Still, proceeding with the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, I find that at Mora, the living of which was lately given to a gentleman who resides thirty miles off, the income is 193*l.*, and there are no Protestants at all in that parish. At Mothel, again, the income is 535*l.*, the church room is for forty, and the number of Protestants is seven. Go to the diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The gross income of the see is 4,695*l.*, there are seventy benefices and thirty-seven curates, and two of the richest livings in Ireland exist there. In one case the income of the clergyman is 1,845*l.*, while there are but eighty-eight Protestants, with sittings for 160. In Powerstown the salary is 359*l.*; there are sittings for 100, but there are only two Protestants. At Kilbeacon the income is 214*l.*; there are 100 sittings, and only one Protestant family and three policemen attend the church.

He then proceeded to give a catalogue of non-resident clergy from the "Irish Church Directory," to which Mr. Whiteside had referred him. The book summed up in this way:—"The Church forms twenty per cent. of the inhabitants of Ulster—the largest percentage in Ireland—twelve per cent. in Leinster, five per cent. in Munster, and four per cent. in Connaught." He would ask if it were not possible to transfer the revenues of large livings without flocks to the town districts where there were flocks and very small emoluments. (Hear, hear.) In fact, it came to this—the parochial system in Ireland was merely nominal. It did not exist, and they should substitute for it the congregational system. He then quoted the opinions of Lord Russell, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Lord Palmerston twenty years ago in favour of the plan. But it was said the Irish Church was a missionary Church. The Irish Church mission societies had been in existence since 1852. They had spent upwards of 30,000*l.*, and they claimed to have made 30,000 converts; but the effect has been to deceive the public mind. A monstrous deception had been and was now practised on the country with regard to these missionary societies. Dr. Wordsworth said in a sermon these converts had been made chiefly in Connaught, but in that province he found there were 7,500 members of the Established Church.

Well, then, what becomes of those 30,000 converts? (Cheers.) Are they included in the 7,500? (A laugh.) I can nowhere discover them, and yet this is the success of which Dr. Wordsworth and my right hon. friend talk so loudly. (Hear, hear.) Now, if anybody, after what I have said, gives assistance to the West Connaught Society, that person must, I think, be held to be bereft alike of intellect and judgment. (A laugh.)

If, as Mr. Whiteside said, the greater proportion of Roman Catholic emigrants to America became Protestants, it was an argument in favour of the reform he (Mr. Osborne) asked for, for they were not converted by "the missionary Church" at home. But it was said the fifth article of the Union prevented them from meddling with the Irish Establishment. Lord Plunkett, and the late Sir R. Peel did not think so, and in 1856 Lord Palmerston said:—

I do not, however, go so far as those who argue that the fifth article of Union prevents your dealing with the Established Church. Parliament is competent to deal either with the Church of England or Ireland according to varying circumstances.

Varying circumstances very much depend, no doubt, on the side of the House on which a man happens to sit. (Laughter.) He adds:—

Undoubtedly, the property of the Church belongs to the State, and the State, represented by the Legislature, has the

power and the right of dealing with that property as the circumstances of the time may require.

Mr. Osborne then referred to the working of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission, who had spent a million in the last thirteen years in the repair and building of churches, while congregations were becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." The expenses of the board were very large indeed.

There is no Church-rate, and everything is found for the country gentlemen for nothing out of the funds of the suppressed sees. The requisites for Divine service cost 7,438*l.* The clerks and sextons for these 600,000 Protestants cost 23,529*l.* Yet I have seen cobwebs in the fonts, no parochial duty whatever, marriages at a standstill for want of people, and funerals likewise. (Cheers and laughter.) In many instances the sextons are women. In my own church the sexton is a woman, and a Roman Catholic, because they can't get a Protestant. (Cheers and laughter.) Organists, organ-blowers, and tuners for the 600,000 Protestants, 1,020*l.*; fuel for the churches, 3,540*l.*; ceremonies alone, 36,118*l.* a-year. (An hon. member—What ceremonies?) The organ-blowing, clerks, and sextons. (Laughter.) The salaries of the Commissioners are 6,097*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* a-year. They lately paid to solicitors, 2,365*l.*; rent and coals 998*l.* a-year.

But why did the Government endeavour with such assiduity to pluck the mote from the Pope of Rome's eye, instead of taking the Irish beam from their own vision? (Laughter.)

There was a strong analogy between his Holiness the Pope and the Prime Minister of England, for both had been the heads of the Liberal party in their respective countries—(loud laughter)—and both had been at one time ardent reformers—(renewed laughter)—both had produced reform bills, and both had abandoned them. (Continued laughter.) The Pope was supported at Rome by the French soldiers, and the Prime Minister of England was kept upon the Treasury bench by Conservative votes. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") Both of them were inclined at present to do little or nothing, and *non possumus* was as much the motto of the Pope of Rome as of the Prime Minister of England. (Loud laughter.)

If the Government looked less abroad and more at home, they would see four-and-a-half millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland who would accept some of the six points which were offered for four millions of Roman Catholics in Poland. (Cheers.) In conclusion the hon. member said:—

I think that if the Liberal party pretend to have any claim to the name they will not be content for ever to rest in their present torpid state, but will unite upon this question, and insist upon the measure which I have so inefficiently and so lengthily advocated. (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

Mr. CARDWELL rose, but was prevented addressing the House for some minutes by the loud calls which were made for Sir R. Peel. He said he should offer a few practical and serious remarks in reply to the lively declamation of Mr. Osborne. In his present motion, differing from that of which he had given notice on the 19th of May, Mr. Osborne proposed to appoint a select committee to consider the general question of the ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland. This was to reopen a controversy which had convulsed and disorganised Ireland. He asked the House to reject the motion, the object of which was not to have a committee at that period of the session, but to obtain the assent of the House to an abstract resolution. His hon. friend had referred to the plan of the late Sir G. C. Lewis:—

That plan, I believe, was to place all the tithes in one common fund, and then to make a Congregational Church, and to redistribute the money to Protestants, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics according to the number of their respective congregations. There must be a Concordat with the Pope, and arrangements made with the Roman Catholic bishops. However wise these provisions may be, if you argue this as an abstract question, I need scarcely ask what would be the result if it were proposed to refer them to a select committee of this House. (Hear, hear.) I believe this House will not surrender the principle of an Established Church. (Cheers.) I believe it will not alienate the property of the Church from the ecclesiastical uses to which it has been devoted. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the payment of Roman Catholic priests, I have yet to learn that the priests themselves desire that payment. ("Hear, hear," from Sir G. Bowyer.) By that cheer my hon. friend confirms my belief that that part of the plan is not likely to be accepted by either party. (Hear, hear.) The ground he took was a practical one. He put it to the House whether they would grant a committee to inquire into the large question of an ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland, a proposal to which he considered it would not be wise to consent. If the question were now reopened, there were other endowments as well as these of the Established Church which would come under discussion. There were the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth grant, both of which were now acceded to by many members of that House, solely from a reluctance to disturb long-standing arrangements. Under all circumstances, he trusted that the House would join him in negating the proposal of his hon. friend. (Cheers.)

The O'DONOGHUE complained of what he considered the misapplication of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland as an anomaly and a grievance, which was regarded by his constituents as a violation of their national rights. Ireland was a Catholic nation, and there was no case in which the religion of a State Church differed from that of the majority of the people. The rejection of the motion would be considered by the Irish people as the recognition of the system of injustice. All they sought to establish in Ireland was religious equality. They had no intention to assail the doctrines of the Protestant Church; but their case was one of grievous hardship, and they appealed with confidence to the sense of justice of Englishmen. He was anxious to stand well with his Protestant fellow-countrymen, and to unite with them

in furthering the common interests of their country. But he believed there never could be a sincere and cordial or lasting union of Irishmen till the great principle of religious equality was established on a sure, firm, and eternal basis. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. DUFFY moved the adjournment of the debate. ("Oh, oh!" cries of "Go on," and cheers.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the hon. member for Liskeard had taken advantage of the forms of the House to substitute his own motion for that of the hon. member for Swansea, by the withdrawal of which the amendment of the hon. member for Swansea was defeated.

He had selected an evening when it was well known that the great body of the Conservative members would be absent—(Mr. Osborne—"I knew nothing about it!")—when many honourable members had another engagement which it would have been highly inconvenient to avoid, and when the Prime Minister himself was absent through indisposition—(cheers)—and, drawing up the old doll of the Appropriation clause—(laughter)—with such tinsel as his wit could furnish, he pressed it on the attention of the House of Commons at an hour when it was impossible the discussion could be concluded. The hon. member had explained his object in very few words. It was to turn out the Government and agitate against the Church of Ireland. (Mr. Osborne—"Hear.") Why was this new phase of agitation entered upon? Because recently in the west of Ireland a number of congregations had been formed, the means for supplying which with religious instruction were wanting, and were being furnished by subscriptions raised in England. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Newdegate proceeded to defend the Connaught mission, and the reality of the conversions in that province. If the House desired to reconsider the fifth article of the Act of Union it should consider the whole Act of Union; and perhaps the hon. member would think how he would like to have his settlements arranged by an Irish Parliament. ("Hear," and laughter.) All previous attempts of this description had failed under the pressure of public opinion, and he could not but regard it as cowardly conduct for a Protestant member to seek to deny to his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen the means of appreciating the religion they themselves professed. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. GREY hoped the motion for the adjournment of the debate would be agreed to.

Lord J. MANNERS remarked that the motion for adjournment would be illusory unless the intentions of the Government as to its continuance were made known.

Sir G. GREY said that as the motion of the hon. member for Liskeard was made as an amendment to the question that the House should resolve itself into a committee of supply, of course upon the next supply day that amendment would stand upon the paper, and he anticipated that it would come on early on Monday.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was then agreed to, and after some formal business, the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

On Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. A. Mills, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said he believed that negotiations were going on between the Hudson's Bay Company and the International Credit Company—not for the sale of large portions of British America, but for the interest and stock of the former company. As yet the Government had received no official information, but he expected they would during the week.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

In reply to Mr. Coningham and Mr. Bouverie, the Marquis of HARTINGTON said a second memorandum in reference to the Mhow court-martial had been sent out to India. It was in the nature of a private letter, but it should be laid on the table.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

On the bringing up of the report, Mr. BENTINCK and Mr. FERRAND renewed their attacks on the manufacturers. Mr. VILLIERS denied that the distress arose from overtrading. The bill was a temporary one to meet a temporary evil. It was not introduced to put an end to the distress, but to ameliorate it. Many persons and places had already applied for loans, and no doubt a great number of the operatives would find employment. It was only that morning he had been told that Blackburn had applied for a loan of 100,000*l.* Besides this measure the Government intended to propose the continuation of the act of last session, and there was still a considerable balance to the credit of the relief fund.

TRADE TO MATAMORAS.

On the report of supply, Mr. PEACOCKE called attention to the frequent seizures of British vessels by American cruisers, and pressed on the Government some decisions of the American prize-courts in questions of international law, by which British trade to Matamoras or Mexico was practically stopped.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL pointed out that, looking to the geographical position of Matamoras, a river running between Texas and Mexico, it was very easy for vessels nominally bound to the Mexican side to land goods on the American side, whether contraband or not. He observed that on the whole the decisions of the American prize-courts had been correct, and there was certainly no charge of unfairness to be brought against them.

Lord ROBERT CECIL continued the debate very much in Mr. Peacocke's tone, but with more bitterness, and Mr. CORBEN replied to him in a temperate speech. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD made some observations, and then the matter dropped.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

On the order for going into a committee of supply, the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Osborne,

for a select committee to inquire into the present ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland, was resumed.

Mr. DUFF supported the motion. There was no other part of the world, he said, in which an Established Church existed receiving so much and doing so little. As a missionary Church, it had failed. What was the remedy? He did not advocate half remedies. There was only one remedy—that which Cato proposed for Carthage. (Ironical cheers.)

He was aware of the arguments that might be adduced against a voluntary system, and he had no desire to disturb a Church Establishment which was working well; but the stream of tendency was certainly opposed to endowments, and, looking to the distant future, he could not but see that the Christian society of the future was likely to rest on the voluntary system. Of course he should desire to have all vested interests respected, and the property of the Irish Church applied for the exclusive benefit of Ireland. The same measure which he meted to the Church he would mete to the Roman Catholics and to the Presbyterians of Ulster, and would gradually diminish the Maynooth grant and the *Regium Donum* until they disappeared. Let them do this righteous act, and if they did not settle the Irish question they would have gone a long way to settle it.

Mr. DAWSON said it was impossible to deny that anomalies in regard to religious endowments existed in Ireland, but it was dangerous to attempt to remedy these anomalies. He dwelt upon the evils that would result from the object aimed at by the motion, which would strike at the existence of Ireland as a component part of the empire. The House had a right to require, notwithstanding the able speech of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a more thoroughly explicit declaration of the policy of the whole Cabinet on this question.

By a reference to *Hansard*, he found that in 1835 the resolution for the secularisation of Irish Church property was supported by no fewer than six members of the present Government. The names were—the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the right hon. members for Morpeth, Wolverhampton, and Halifax. (Hear, hear.) The present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the right hon. members for Hertford and Gateshead voted on the same side. Again, in 1856, the position of the Irish Church was similarly assailed by Lord De Grey, the right hon. member for Ashton, the noble lord the member for Kerry, and the hon. member for Louth. (Hear, hear.) He could only hope that the influence and example of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was himself free from any inconsistency on this subject, had been sufficient to convince and convert so many of his noble and right hon. colleagues. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) An assurance to that effect would be received with satisfaction by all the friends of the Irish Church.

Sir R. PEEL, acknowledging the importance of the question, observed that no doubt circumstances had very much changed since it was primarily discussed. Mr. Osborne had made a very clever speech, but the tone of his remarks had been too joocose for the gravity of the subject. He had drawn upon his imagination for a terrible picture of the state of the Irish Church, which he called a political blunder and a pious fraud. Yet he had told them that he did not desire to uproot this product of a pious fraud. As he (Sir R. Peel) sat upon the bench behind watching the pious tears chasing one another down Mr. Osborne's theological cheek (great laughter) as he wept over the position of the Irish Church, he (Sir R. Peel) could not help looking on in wondering admiration. (A laugh.) The question had often been the battlefield of political strife; but it had been interred in 1838, and there was no necessity for resuscitating it now. What was the object of the motion? To appoint a select committee in the month of July. By the Act of Union the Irish Church was united to the English Church, and any change must be effected by the concert and combined action of Churchmen in both countries. He accused Mr. Osborne of errors and exaggerations in his statements of the revenues of the Irish bishops, the number of Protestants, and upon other points; and from statistics he drew conclusions differing from those of Mr. Osborne, who had said that the clergy in Ireland were too highly paid. In Scotland, where the voluntary system prevailed, the clergy were absolutely paid more than in Ireland. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Hadfield.) He was not an advocate of the voluntary system; far from it; but it was a fact that under it in Scotland the clergy, get more than the clergy of the Establishment in Ireland. He was certain, he said, that the House would adopt the view taken by Mr. Cardwell; that it was impossible for the Government to give their assent to this motion, which, if carried, would be a preliminary to an attack on the Church Establishment of this country. The hon. baronet concluded:—

I must say that if this question is to be agitated again, either in the present session or in the next, it is time for us, no matter on what side we sit, frankly to declare our opinions and to choose our party for this struggle. (Loud cheers and counter cheers.) I for one unhesitatingly affirm that if that moment has come, I shall be found—ay, and acting under the advice and guidance of the noble lord at the head of the Government—"No," and cheers)—I shall be found contending on behalf of those principles which for two centuries and more have ever been—and God grant they may long continue to be—the centre of loyalty to the Throne, and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HENNESSY, after giving some long details regarding the West Connaught mission, to show that Sir R. Peel had been wrong in countenancing this missionary society, contended that the missionary operations in that district had been a failure, and that that there had been a falling off of Protestants there every year. He appealed to the common sense and justice of England whether it would maintain a system that resulted in figures, fighting, and a shriek for money. ("Hear," and "Divide.")

Sir H. CAIRNS said he would satisfy the House that the speech of Mr. Osborne was not conspicuous for accuracy. He then gave a variety of calculations as to the financial condition of the Irish Church, and to the number of Episcopalian Protestants in towns and rural parishes in Ireland, compared with England and Wales, the result, of which, he contended, destroyed the argument of Mr. Osborne, who had represented the gross episcopal revenues as if they had been the net revenues. Sir Hugh pointed out other inaccuracies in the statements of Mr. Osborne, one of which he instanced as an extraordinary feat of arithmetic, and suggested the probable sources of his errors, some of them being remarkable. Some who supported this motion, would desire to see the Established Church transfer either the whole or part of her revenues to the Roman Catholic Church. ("No, no.")

The hon. member for Tipperary says "no," but he said on Friday night that he would never be satisfied, nor would the people of Ireland, until something of the kind was done. [The O'Donoghue—"I said nothing of the kind. I said I never would be satisfied, nor would the people of Ireland, until there was religious equality."] (Hear.) Of course I cannot ask what he means by religious equality, but I want to know what symbol of religious inequality is there in Ireland except the Establishment, and what is the sign of that inequality except the possession of property? (Hear, hear.)

The title of the Established Church of Ireland by prescription, even if they went back no further than the last 300 years, was as good as the best title by which any estate in this country was held. This was not a motion, he observed, to amend or improve the Church of Ireland, which could not be improved by a motion of this kind. The Lord-Lieutenant had powers of dealing with the Church, and that was the sort of improvement and amendment which the Church of Ireland required. Mr. Osborne had not shown that there was anything extravagant or unnecessary in the expenditure of the Irish Church, and the number of Episcopalians had increased relatively to the aggregate population of Ireland.

Here we are at the end of six weeks, and I find that the number of petitions from the beginning of the session to the present day, complaining of the existence of the Established Church in Ireland, is 22, and the number of signatures 7,000 from 4,500,000 people. (Hear, hear.) The war of the Appropriation Clause has answered its purpose, but I feel satisfied that the Irish Church would never deprecate or shrink from any attempt at amendment or re-adjustment for the purpose of improvement; but I hope the House will always resist any proposal which, under the transparent cloak of aiming at improvement, seeks to destroy and overthrow an institution which I believe to be indissolubly connected with the best hopes of Ireland and the true principles of Christianity. (Cheers.)

Sir G. GREY, as a member of the Cabinet, expressed his concurrence in the declaration of Mr. Cardwell with reference to the motion, to which he gave his decided opposition. He could not indeed rise to any high pitch of enthusiasm in defending any system by which, in any country, an exclusive Establishment was maintained for the benefit of a small minority only, while at the same time no provision was made for the clergy of the great majority. (Hear.) At the same time, he had never said or given countenance to the opinion that the Established Church in Ireland should be subverted. To a proposal to transfer the Church revenues from parishes where there were no Protestant inhabitants to other parishes, or to inquire into the operation of the Ecclesiastical Commission in Ireland, there might be no reasonable objection, if brought forward in a practical shape: but the demand for religious equality meant the abolition of the Irish Establishment. It is impossible to get rid of the fact, that this Church had existed for centuries, had become interwoven with the institutions of the country, and could not be subverted without a revolution, which he was not prepared to recommend. He was sorry that at the beginning of the present century some provision was not made for the clergy of the great mass of the people.

I believe it would have been accepted at that time, although the time appears to have gone past for it now. (Hear, hear.) There are now these two great obstacles—first, the progress of the feeling of hostility to any such measure, which would prevent any Government from proposing it, and would lead to its rejection if it were proposed; and secondly, the repeated declarations made on behalf of the Roman Catholics that they would repudiate any such provision.

They had now an Established Church of Ireland, and he believed it had been a source of much good, but that it might be better for reasonable reforms, but the present motion went far beyond the Appropriation clause of 25 years ago, and he felt justified now in pursuing a different course. Mr. Osborne himself justified that policy. For several years Mr. Osborne sat on this bench as one of his colleagues, and when Mr. Miall brought forward his motion, he acted the part of a mute (a laugh), and neither by his voice or his vote expressed his dissent from the policy of the rest of the Government. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons he could not support the motion of his hon. friend. (Cheers.)

Colonel GREVILLE moved the adjournment of the debate, amid loud cries of "Divide."

Mr. MONSELL appealed to the House to adjourn the debate, in order to permit of a reply to the three defenders of the Church—the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the right hon. and learned member for Belfast, and the Home Secretary. ("Divide!" "Go on!")

Sir G. GREY hoped the hon. gentleman would proceed at once. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided, when the numbers were—
For the adjournment 67
Against 228
Majority 161

Mr. LANIGAN moved that the House should adjourn.

Sir G. GREY should offer no opposition to that motion, because its effect would be to put an end to this debate.

Mr. MONSELL contended that the course pursued with regard to this question by the Government would be most injurious to their own party, and could not fail to strengthen their opponents.

Mr. SCULLY protested against the debate being closed to-night. The House had had no opportunity of hearing the Prime Minister, who would, no doubt, adhere to his already expressed opinion; nor was the leader of the Opposition present, who had himself strongly condemned the Irish Church.

The SPEAKER then put the motion that the House do now adjourn, and declared that the Ayes had it. No hon. member questioning the decision.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before three o'clock.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.

The anniversary dinner of the National Conservative Registration Association took place on Friday at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in the chair. About 400 guests sat down to table, among whom were Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Sheffield, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sondes, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Henley, and the bulk of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. The usual loyal toasts were received with much enthusiasm. The Earl of Cardigan, on the part of the army, replied to the toast of the "Army, Navy, Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers," and in doing so briefly alluded, amid much applause, to the recent case in which his name was brought so prominently before the public. Sir J. Hay replied on behalf of the navy. The toast of the evening was "Our leaders, and success to the Conservative cause," in moving which the chairman said,—"There was a small section of the party [A voice—"Very small"] (cheers), who, whether from an unenviable desire for notoriety, or a futile vanity, were disposed to stab their friends in the dark, and of whom he could only say he, for one, would much rather see them on benches opposite than giving a dishonest support to the cause which he advocated. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli responded to the toast. He thanked the company for the honour which they had done him.

He felt the importance of the society in stimulating the registration of the electors of the country; for a careful and vigilant registration was an extension of the franchise, which all must approve of, although he was reminded by the taunts of their opponents that they were registering electors who would have no opinions to record. He was told that parties had ceased to exist. This was the cry of the Liberal party, but he would be more just and generous to them, and give them credit for very sincere and distinct opinions. The Liberal party was of opinion that the franchise should be democratic. We are not. The Liberal party was of opinion that parties should be deprived of legitimate influence. We are not. The Liberal party was of opinion that the Church and State should be separated. We are not. Our colonial empire, which is a national estate and freehold of Englishmen, and an inexhaustible field for their energy and enterprise, ought, in the opinion of the Liberal party, to be severed from the mother-country. We are not of that opinion. He could go on with this catalogue without limit, and in fact the opinions of the Liberal and Conservative party were diametrically opposite. He admitted that the opinions of the Conservative party at the present moment were partially suspended, but were resting in a quiet although grim repose. The time, however, would come when they must be met and examined on their merits, and what he desired was, that when this time arrived, the Conservative party should be found prepared—(cheers) prepared in discipline and unity, and what was more important, in defined and distinct opinions! The difference of opinion between the Tory and Liberal parties bore a marked effect on the national character, the estates of the realm, our colonial empire, and the hereditary tenure of land, and the complicated fabric of our local jurisdiction and administration, which involved the representation and security of popular rights and popular principles. To this cause the people of this country owed a security for life and prosperity never enjoyed by any other country. Professors of Liberal opinions desired that the Sovereign should be reduced to the position of a chief magistrate, and (forgetful of the advantages of the union of Church and State) that the Church should be reduced to the state of a rival sect. When the House of Commons was the obstacle they cried out that it must be reformed. When the House of Lords was the obstacle, it must be abolished. (Cheers and laughter.) The tenure of land, which in the hour of peril afforded a bulwark around which they could rally and save the State, was to the Liberal party only the remains of the feudal system. To them our colonial empire is an annual burden. To them our corporations are only an equivalent for monopoly, and endowments for privilege. The professors of Liberal opinions were never happier than when they were showing the imperfection and inadequacy of our institutions, and proving by principle and by theory that we should be much better and happier if we had a system of centralised administration founded on the principles of competitive examination. Toryism was only in its proper position when it represented popular principles; but the moment it departed from this fundamental axiom it was in danger. From that moment Liberalism flourished, but it ultimately proved to them a lesson and a corrective. His noble friend had alluded to the discontent and the murmurs of a few, but he thought that this was inevitable, and exercised a salutary influence. Only twelve years ago there was no record in the history of England of a political party so utterly forlorn, so hopeless, and so prostrate, as the Conservative party.

Mr. Disraeli then entered into a lengthened account

of the state of parties since 1852, and concluded by proposing the health of the chairman, which having been responded to,

Several other toasts were given, and the company separated at a late hour.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The annual examination of the children in this asylum, to which so many friends look forward with deep interest and pleasure, was held on Thursday, June 18th, Edward Baines, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, in the chair. A large company from London and the neighbourhood was present, among whom were Sir Francis Crossley, M.P.; Mr. Cheetham, late M.P. for South Lancashire; and several of the old boys and girls, who are now in different situations, and who gladly avail themselves of this occasion to renew their acquaintance with their orphan home. The examination was conducted by Mr. Saunders, of the Borough-road School, and elicited from those present marks of the highest approbation, not the least of which were won by the tiny scholars in the infant school. Several prizes were then distributed, the gifts of some members of the late Dr. Reed's family, who still continue to display a deep interest in the institutions that were founded by their venerable father. Subjoined is Mr. Saunders' report to the managers of the charity:—

The state of these schools generally is of a satisfactory character as regards both the breadth and depth of the instruction; results which can only be very imperfectly manifested at a public examination, and there is a decreasing ratio in proportion as such an exhibition is contracted in time.

The extensive knowledge of facts which the children possess in the various branches of elementary instruction is not left here, as it is in too many instances, as a mere burden on the memory; but I have found so much readiness on the part of the pupils to deduce principles and draw conclusions from the knowledge they have thus gained, that I have been well convinced that their education, properly so-called, has been well attended to by those to whose care it has been entrusted.

I have seen a pleasing amount of progress in the schools from year to year, and have had opportunities, privately and deliberately, of testing its soundness and reality; and I am, therefore, in a position to speak with confidence, when I state that the acquirements hitherto made by the children are extensive and solid, and present a good foundation for further advancement.

I may add, that the Scripture instruction is equally well attended to with the secular teaching, and thus while attending to "things temporal," there is no losing sight of "things that are eternal."

ROBERT SAUNDERS,
British and Foreign School Society.

June 23, 1863.

The fineness of the day, and the beauty of the neighbourhood, added greatly to the enjoyment of the visitors, who dined together in the large hall, when addresses were delivered by the chairman, Sir F. Crossley, H. Harvey, Esq., the Rev. T. Aveling, and Dr. Rose, one of the honorary physicians of the charity, who reported the perfect health of the whole of the children. The company then inspected the building, the domestic arrangements of which are so admirably adapted to the comfort and well-being of the large family located there, and after mingling with the different groups of happy, healthy-looking orphans, in the gardens and grounds of the asylum, for some hours, returned safely to town. The transit to and from London was greatly facilitated by the courtesy of the Brighton Railway Company, who issued special tickets for the double journey at less than a single fare.

This charity is enjoying a large amount of public sympathy and assistance, and has been able at the last two elections greatly to increase the number of admissions. It is only the still heavy pressure of the debt on the building that prevents the managers from extending yet further the benefits of the institution. It is capable of accommodating 300 inmates. At present there are about 200 children under the care of the board.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS AT WEST BROMWICH AND KENTISH TOWN.

During the past week, large meetings of working men have been held to promote the establishment of Working Men's Clubs in West Bromwich and Kentish Town. At the former place, a provisional committee was appointed at a meeting held in January last, and a house has been taken and furnished for the club. The inaugural meeting was held on Wednesday evening in St. George's Hall, when Lord Calthorpe presided, and was supported by the Earl of Lichfield, the Rev. H. Solly (secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union), the Rev. J. G. Jukes, the Rev. C. B. Snapp (Perry Bar), W. Kenrick, Esq., J. Jones, Esq., (secretary of the South Staffordshire Adult Education Association), Mr. J. P. Beel (secretary), and others. The speakers were—the noble chairman, Mr. Beel, who presented the report, the Rev. Henry Solly, the Earl of Lichfield, &c., and resolutions were adopted commending the club to the support of the working men of the town, and affirming the desirableness of affiliation with the central union. The Earl of Lichfield, in the course of his address, expressed very warmly his interest in these clubs, and said he was perfectly convinced that there never had been any effort made for the benefit of the working classes which deserved the support of every one interested in their welfare more than the present.

The meeting at Kentish Town was held in the National School, Hartland-road, and was presided over by Lord Ebury; the speakers being Henry Harben, Esq., the Rev. Edward White, M.A., the

Rev. Henry Solly (Working Men's Club and Institute Union), the Rev. C. Lee, M.A., Mr. Noel, Mr. Watkins, the Rev. S. Nunn, and R. Buchan, Esq. The proceedings were conducted throughout in the most hearty manner, and an earnest disposition to carry on the scheme to a successful issue was manifested by the working men. Lord Ebury referred especially to the great and growing success of these clubs in various parts of the country, and to the extensive usefulness of the central society established to promote their formation and development. Resolutions pledging the meeting to support the club, and calling for the sympathy of the residents in the neighbourhood, were unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman. The principal difficulty of the promoters of this club is the want of suitable premises; but the Rev. Mr. Lee has offered to place at the committee's disposal the rooms which have been used for the Railway Institute. When a house is taken, a considerable portion of the labour involved in fitting it up is volunteered by members of the committee. The movement in this district originated in consequence of the publication in the *Times* of Mr. Meadley's account of the club at Scarborough.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

THE FRENCH NOTE TO RUSSIA.

An analysis of the French Note of the 17th to Russia on the Polish question was published in the *Pays* of last evening. Its substance, including of course the six points, was already known to the world. The Note goes on to say,

"The form of the negotiations pointed out by the Russian Government itself has recognised the right of the Powers to take notice of the complications threatening European order, and has especially admitted that the Polish troubles which menace the tranquillity of other States are of a nature to occupy the attention of those Powers which signed the treaties that have regulated the fate of the country."

"A congress of the eight Powers which signed the final act to the Congress of Vienna is therefore indicated."

"The French Government is ready to participate in the deliberations upon the bases proposed to the acceptance of Russia, and will be happy to see the Emperor Alexander accept these bases, recommended to his enlightened sentiments in the name of the greatest and most legitimate interests. Force might sever without resolving the knot of the Polish question. If submitted to negotiation the question will enter upon the only course fit to prepare a solution worthy of the age and responding to the generous sentiments of all the Governments."

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday had an article on the Polish question, which produced some alarm on the Paris Bourse, because of its strongly insisting that English writers ought not to endeavour to restrict the course of intervention to one of mere diplomacy under all eventualities.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed a letter to the head of the Provincial Government of Posen, thanking the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy for the warm reception lately given to him.

The Polish National Government is said to have taken the bold step of prohibiting all traffic on the railways connecting Warsaw with St. Petersburg and with Prussia. All the officials, of whatever kind, connected with those lines, are ordered to leave their places immediately.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last evening Earl Russell said he had no information as to the knouting of ladies in Poland by the order of General Mouravieff. In reference to American affairs his lordship stated that about an hour before he came down to the House the French Ambassador had called upon him, and stated that he had no orders to make any propositions such as it had been reported the French Emperor intended to make, in respect to interference in the American war.

The Earl of Derby then drew attention to the cession of the Ionian Islands. In doing so he designated that cession as impolitic, and expressed strong doubts as to whether it was desired by the bulk of the Ionian islanders. Earl Russell defended the policy of the Government.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting yesterday, at which some progress was made with the Irish Fisheries Bill.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. LAYARD said that the clearance of the Gibraltar, *alias* the Sumpter, had been stopped, because she was shipping guns of heavy calibre, which it was thought were intended to be used as an armament for her. It had since been ascertained that they could not be used for that purpose, and the clearance would now be granted.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of North America. He contended that the South, by their gallant defence, and by even their victory over the North, had earned a right to a recognition of their independence, and this on every ground of international polity. Those States ought to be acknowledged by England because it was their

right, and also because it was to the interest of England, to do so in reference to the supply of cotton, sugar, and tobacco to this country. The United States were becoming the bullies of the world, and he would rejoice to see the balance of power equalised on the American continent [by the reconstruction of the Union]. He urged that the time had come for recognition by France and England, which would put an end to the war. He stated that he was personally authorised by the ruler of France to express his feelings on this question, which were stronger than ever in favour of recognition of the South; and he was assured by the Emperor himself that he had desired Baron Gros to communicate that opinion to the English Government, although this communication was not formal. The Emperor stated his reason for not making a formal communication, because his despatch on the same subject on a former occasion had been sent by the English Government to the United States; but he authorised him (Mr. Roebuck) to state to the House that he was prepared to act in all things with England, and especially in the matter of the recognition of the Southern States. After this, what excuse could be made by her Majesty's Government for not taking that step?

Lord R. MONTAGU moved an amendment that the House earnestly desires that an impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Majesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America.

Mr. CLIFFORD supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion in the first place because it put into the hands of the House a function of the executive government; because it was at this moment especially inconvenient, looking to the military situation of America, while the speech of Mr. Roebuck, couched as it was in a spirit of partisanship for the South, was ill calculated to promote the object he had in view. Recognition would not relieve Lancashire, and it was ill-advised to lay down that as a doctrine when it was clear that this country, to produce such results as were implied by Mr. Roebuck, could not stop at recognition. Almost every man in England wished the war to come to a close, but he denied that recognition would promote that end. There was scarcely any case of recognition, pending a contest, which was not followed by war in order to carry it out. He contended that France and England, situated as they were in reference to the States of America, could not represent in the eyes of the world the principle of impartiality in any interference between the contending parties.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER urged that the motion, if it meant anything, meant war—war to be waged for selfish considerations; war which would be productive of every possible disaster to the commerce and the welfare of this country. In reference to Mr. Roebuck's alleged communication to the House from the Emperor of the French, he (Mr. Forster) deprecated the policy of joint action with France, which inevitably led to war. A war with America, which might and probably would ensue upon our intervention, would be one against our kinsmen for slavery.

After a speech from Lord Robert Cecil in support of the motion,

Mr. BRIGHT said that the motion, taken in connexion with Mr. Roebuck's character, his speech on this occasion, and speeches elsewhere, might be taken as an address to the Crown asking for a declaration of war, while he asked the House to accept the lead of the Emperor of the French in this matter, a potentate in whom not long ago he declared he had no faith. He contended that the feeling which dictated this motion rested on a mean jealousy or a base fear of America. He denied the power or the will of the United States to act aggressively towards England or any other European nation, and he protested against Mr. Roebuck's raising a cry calculated to bring on hostilities between this country and a friendly nation, while he would seek alliance for his country in a slaveholding State.

A motion having been made for the adjournment of the debate,

Sir G. GREY, in reference to a statement by Mr. Roebuck of the readiness of the Emperor of the French to act in conjunction with this country for the recognition of the South, stated that no communication whatever on that point had been made to her Majesty's Government.

The debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns for the quarter and year ended 30th June were issued last evening. They are altogether favourable. On the quarter there is a net increase of 80,300*l.*, and on the year of 998,072*l.* The only item in which there is a decrease is that of excise. The income from that source for the year has been 1,373,000*l.* less than in the previous year; and on the quarter the decrease is 481,000*l.* Customs show an increase on the quarter of 66,000*l.*, and on the year of 456,000*l.* In stamps the increase is the quarter is 141,000*l.*; taxes, 33,000*l.*; property tax, 146,000*l.*; Post Office, 100,000*l.*; Crown lands, 500*l.*; and miscellaneous, 74,800*l.*

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very small supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. The favourable advice at hand from all parts of England respecting the crops produced a heavy market both for red and white produce, and the quotations had a downward tendency. There was a good show of foreign wheat on the stands. Buyers operated cautiously in all descriptions, and where sales were pressed, 1*s.* per quarter less money was accepted.

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Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sella Martin."—We will make inquiries on the subject.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

SUMMARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advent of the heat of summer, the metropolis is in the height of the season. Such a time of gaiety—of gigantic balls, public dinners, and evening parties—has not been known for many years. The Prince and Princess of Wales can hardly keep pace with the festive and official engagements thrust upon them; and though the House of Commons toils till the small hours of the morning, there is no visible termination to its labours. The *Times* has summed up, in an epigrammatic sentence, the characteristics of London life at this present midsummer—"The season is merged in the season."

While London—the West End, at least—is en fête, the deadly contest on the other side of the Atlantic assumes a new aspect. The long-threatened invasion of the North by the Confederate army has commenced. But present information indicates neither the extent nor the aims of the new movement, though it has apparently been entered upon in consequence of the losses sustained by General Hooker from the return home of whole regiments whose term of service had expired. Confederate cavalry in great force have crossed into Maryland, and taken possession of several towns in Pennsylvania, with the apparent object of seizing upon Pittsburg, the great Northern arsenal. But General Lee, with his main army, had not advanced beyond the famed Shenandoah Valley, and Hooker, with all the troops he could command, was hastening to interpose them between him and Washington. Harper's Ferry, without the possession of which the Confederates could not venture to advance far into Pennsylvania, has been invested on the Virginian side. Panic prevails in the North at this formidable invasion; the President has called upon Maryland, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Ohio to furnish troops to repel the Confederates; and even New York is preparing to send a portion of its State militia to the frontier.

There is no authentic news from Vicksburg but all the rumours are adverse to the Federal cause. It is said that General Johnston has managed to reinforce the garrison with 15,000 men, which would, however, add to the difficulties of a force already short of supplies. More serious is the report that Bragg has outwitted Rosencranz at Murfreesborough, and sent one third of his force to aid Johnston in his threatened attack on Grant. As all news favourable to the Federals would be sure to be published by the Washington Government, it may be assumed that the capture of Vicksburg is still uncertain.

The Secret National Government of Poland have made known beforehand, that they reject the diplomatic proposals of the Three Powers, and will only suspend hostilities on certain conditions, which Russia is not likely to accept. This decision may dispose the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to listen favourably to the six points with the view of placing the Poles at a disadvantage. Despair is written unmistakeably upon all the military news that reaches us from Poland. Slowly but surely, we fear, the Russians are regaining their ascendancy in the Kingdom, as well as in the old Polish provinces. But the order of the National Govern-

ment to all the railway officials on certain lines of railway to leave immediately, will show the actual extent of their secret authority.

The last mails from Japan speak of war as imminent. There was every indication that the Tycoon would reject the ultimatum sent by Admiral Kuper, who has nothing but a fleet to enforce his demands. We seem to be on the eve of another costly war as the result of thrusting ourselves upon this exclusive nation, from which we shall gain neither honour nor advantage.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Ecclesiastical Wednesdays have been tame this year. Mr. Bouverie last Wednesday followed Mr. Dillwyn's example in withdrawing his Bill, though not without the advantage of a second discussion. We need hardly say that the measure thus disposed of is no sweeping scheme of reform, but one giving the colleges of the two Universities—the governing bodies of which consist chiefly of clergymen—a permissive power to admit to Fellowships without enforcing the tests; in other words, restoring to them that freedom of action, which was taken away in 1662. "See what a small concession it is," says Mr. Bouverie in effect. "It is the thin end of the wedge," responds Mr. Walpole; and both that right hon. gentleman and Sir W. Heathcote take a pride in parading the bigotry of the two Universities, and in showing the weight of the petitions presented against the measure. The latter complacently stated that some 2,000 non-resident members of Oxford University had joined in urging that the College authorities should not have power to use their own discretion—a majority of whom probably are country clergy, in whose eyes even Mr. Gladstone's sound Churchmanship is doubtful, and who constitute the dead-weight that smother all liberal tendencies in that seat of learning and bigotry. In both Universities, however, Mr. Bouverie's concession is supported—we ought to say, has been initiated—by men of the highest reputation in almost every walk of literature, who are ashamed of a system of exclusiveness which keeps intellect and worth out of the College Fellowship, unless stamped with the trade mark of the Church of England. Don't again "disturb the quiet and repose of the Universities upon a matter on which they feel strongly," pleaded Mr. Walpole with a naïveté absolutely astounding—as though they were so much private patrimony, to interfere with which would be sacrilege. Mr. Bouverie, however, declines to take this advice, and promises to re-introduce the bill next session. Mr. Goschen, the new member for the City of London, made a brief, neat, and sensible maiden speech in the course of the debate, and vouched for the fact that liberal opinions are on the increase at Oxford. Mr. Monsell (a Roman Catholic) resuscitated the idea of Dissenting halls and colleges in the Universities—a project which comes a quarter of a century too late, and would certainly prove a complete failure. A concession which has obtained the unasked support of seventy-four Fellows in Cambridge University—including an actual majority of the Fellows of Trinity and Christ's, cannot long be resisted by the dead-weight of clerical bigotry. "There is probably not one of those measures" [for removing invidious Church privileges], says the Rev. W. G. Clark, the Cambridge Public Orator, in a published letter, "against which the Universities—i.e., the clergy of Oxford, Cambridge, and their respective neighbourhoods, did not petition. Mr. Bouverie could not wish for a better omen of the ultimate success of his Bill."

At the same sitting a long discussion ensued on the adjourned motion of Mr. Dalglish for a committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, to which many experienced administrators, such as Sir John Pakington, are favourable. The fourteen departments into which the Admiralty is divided are the very foci of Circumlocution, and it is as difficult to trace money through them as the waters of those African rivers which Captain Speke describes as lost in the sands of the desert. Of course the Admiralty cannot be "reconstructed" in the month of July—so this question also is relegated to that limbo of promises, "next session."

The absence of Lord Palmerston on Thursday, and the postponement of the Fortifications vote—would it were final!—opened the floodgates of Parliamentary talk. There were members moved by the sad fate of Mary Ann Walkley to ask for legislative interference in West-End millinery establishments, to which Sir G. Grey prudently demurs; others, military officers of course—who are "plentiful as blackberries," in the House—were clamorous for a precedent for bringing Colonel Crawley over to England, as though it required a precedent for trying an officer who

had baked a man to death. On such topics; discussions on the Wellington funeral car; the excess of expenditure in 1862; the relative value of army rifles; the Irish education vote; and the progress of Lagos, our new West African colony (with a seasonable protest from Sir F. Baring against the practice "of grabbing at every bit of land"); and in passing a resolution authorising the advance of 1,200,000*l.* out of the Treasury, upon the security of local rates, for facilitating the execution of public works in Lancashire, with the prospect of another 800,000*l.* being lent for the same purpose;—the evening passed. Mr. Osborne's suggestion *apropos* of the funeral car aforesaid, which is shown to visitors at the small charge of sixpence per head in the crypt of St. Paul's, is too good to be lost. The attraction, he said, might be greatly increased if the First Commissioner of Public Works would attend the exhibition in person clothed in official costume, grinding a hurdy-gurdy—a fair hit at the spurious artistic tastes of Mr. Cowper, and the tendency to coin money out of everything. Past midnight, when the poor reporters were nodding, and members somnolent, the Augmentation of Benefices Bill passed its critical stage, the second reading, *sub silentio*! Not only the public, but many an M.P., learnt the fact only by the Votes and Proceedings next morning. We understand, however, that full opportunity will be given for discussing the measure on going into committee.

Mr. Villiers hoped for a quiet morning sitting on Friday to advance his Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Bill another stage, but was stopped on the threshold by Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Ferrand, who seized the occasion to renew their coarse diatribes against free trade and the Lancashire manufacturers, which drew from Colonel Patten the stinging remark that if the member for Devonport had been the bitterest enemy of the operatives whose cause he advocated, "he could not have done them a worse disservice than to waste the short period which the House had to spend in discussing the clauses." (Cheers.) No one condescending to reply to Mr. Ferrand, the Bill went into committee, and its several clauses were adopted. On Monday Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Ferrand "tried it on" again, and drew from Mr. Villiers the declaration of his belief that enough work might be carved out in Lancashire to find employment for every operative out of employment, and that, as to the likelihood of there being insufficient funds to keep the people from starving during the coming winter, there was no ground for apprehension.

At Friday evening's sitting there were more questions about the Exhibition building vote, which comes on to-morrow—if the Polish question and the Fortification vote leave sufficient time; and a long debate on the Glasgow murder case. At last the ground was cleared for Mr. Osborne—Mr. Dillwyn having on the preceding evening withdrawn his motion on the Irish Church. The member for Liskeard, in moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland, made a long, forcible, and jocose speech—perhaps too jocose for such a subject—taking as his text that the Irish Church is "as a political institution, a blunder and a fraud." The House was not very full—the bulk of the Opposition members being otherwise engaged at Willis's Rooms. But it was a terrible bill of indictment, skillfully drawn up, though, after all, the strength of the case lay in the facts themselves. Mr. Osborne made good use of the recorded declarations of our leading statesmen on the subject; still better use of statistics, drawn from the "Irish Church Directory," as to the condition of a great many parishes; and his parallel between the Pope and Lord Palmerston was as ingenious as it was just—*non possumus* being the motto of each. His practical plan was not very clearly defined, but so far as we can make out it embraces a reduction by one-half in the number and incomes of bishops, and a substitution of the congregational for the territorial system—meaning a transfer of Church property from small to large parishes. Mr. Cardwell, on the part of the Government, while not denying the grievance, opposed the motion as inopportune, abstract, and as reopening a controversy which had convulsed and disorganised Ireland. But he drew from the Irish Catholic members a declaration that they did not desire the payment of their priesthood by the State, which The O'Donoghue followed up by the declaration that all they sought to establish in Ireland was religious equality. The debate was adjourned.

It was renewed on Monday in the same anomalous form, viz., as an amendment to going into committee of supply. Mr. Grant Duff's speech was in the *Delenda est Carthago* spirit, and he showed that the irresistible tendency of the age was in favour of voluntarism in religious affairs. Mr. Dawson, as representing the Irish Presbyterians, distrusted the professions of the Treasury Bench, and read a list of

Whig statesmen who had supported the Appropriation clause, including six members of the present Cabinet. Then came the Chief Secretary for Ireland with his lively sallies, and ingenious averages to counteract the effect of Mr. Osborne's statistics, winding up with this remarkable declaration—"If this question is to be agitated again, either in the present session or the next, it is time for us, no matter on which side we sit, frankly to declare our opinions and to choose our party for this struggle. (Loud cheers, and counter cheers.) In that case, I for one shall be found—acting, moreover, on the advice of my noble friend at the head of her Majesty's Government—(cheers)—I shall be found contending on behalf of those principles which for two centuries and more have ever been the centre of loyalty to the throne and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty." Sir Hugh Cairns defended the Irish Establishment with great ability, and unquestionably convicted Mr. Osborne of some numerical errors, while evading the force of his more general deductions. The ground taken by Sir G. Grey, who was the last speaker, was very noteworthy. The motion was vague, but interpreted by its supporters meant religious equality, i.e., the abolition of the Irish Church. That was revolution, and for revolution Sir G. Grey is not prepared. He would not consent to subvert the Irish Establishment. A Catholic Establishment should have been set up alongside of it, but the time for that was gone by. "Reasonable reforms" might perhaps be introduced, but "now to revive the discussion is only to excite acrimonious feelings without the possibility of any satisfactory result." The cheers which greeted the two baronets on the Treasury Bench were exclusively from the Opposition, which, as Mr. Monsell said, showed clearly the tendency of their speeches. As it was verging upon three o'clock a.m., the House decided, by 228 to 67, that it had had enough of debate on the subject, and the subsequent adoption of the motion to adjourn the House, got rid of the question altogether.

The decisions of the American prize-courts, and the alleged grievances of shippers trading to Matamoras, have been discussed in either House, in each case to the advantage of our trans-Atlantic cousins, who are stated on Ministerial authority to hold fast to the interpretation of maritime law by the great English authority, Lord Stowell. There has also been an interesting debate in the Lords, on the extent to which the New Zealand colonies are liable for the expenses of a war carried on solely to subserve their own interests.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for a recognition of the Confederate States last night proved to be a *fiasco*, being preceded by an official statement that no communication whatever relative to any recognition or any armistice had been made by the Emperor of the French to her Majesty's Government. The Envoy "very extraordinary"—as Mr. Bright happily described him—to the Emperor of the French, persisted, however, with his motion. Lord Robert Montagu moved an amendment in favour of neutrality, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the continued absence of Lord Palmerston, opposed, on behalf of the Government, the proposal to recognise the Confederate States, especially at the present time. After an interesting discussion the debate was adjourned to to-morrow.

In the Lords last night the Earl of Derby made rather a mild protest against the cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and was ably replied to by Earl Russell.

MR. DISRAELI AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

THE annual banquet of the National Conservative Registration Association came off with great *éclat* at Willis's Rooms, on Friday evening. Lord Derby was not there to respond to the toast of, "The leaders of the Conservative party, and success to the Conservative cause," and so Mr. Disraeli discharged the duty appropriate to the occasion. We admire the right hon. gentleman's talents—we are sometimes astonished by the versatility of his powers—but we cannot pay him the compliment of attaching much importance to his after-dinner speeches. They are certainly imaginative, as post-prandial orations ought to be—but the imaginative element which pervades them usually shows itself, not in the dress in which he puts his statements, but in the substance of the statements themselves. Mr. Disraeli's speech on Friday evening reminds us of an incident related of Charles the Second. That witty monarch is said to have proposed to the members of a certain learned society to ascertain the cause why a dead fish is lighter than a live one. Several most ingenious and philosophical reasons were thereupon propounded—but being deemed unsatisfactory, some one bethought himself of inquiring whether a dead fish did weigh less

than when it was living, and solved the problem by discovering that there was no difference whatever to be accounted for. Mr. Disraeli has expended an immensity of intellectual speculation and research in an attempt to show to his own satisfaction and to that of his audience the causes to which the unprecedented growth and vigour of the Tory party may be fairly ascribed—but shrewd observers, who look at facts rather than fictions, will be apt to conclude that the thing inquired about has no existence, save in the fancy of a political leader thirsting for power. Tantalus, up to his neck in water, but unable to taste a drop, is, if Mr. Disraeli's description of Toryism be true, a fitting type of himself as a party leader. He is surrounded and supported by the highest and most potent political influences, but—he is out of office.

We can have no objection to a smart tirade against modern Liberalism, if, indeed, the political worship of Lord Palmerston can be fitly designated by that word. We agree with the right hon. gentleman in thinking of the party to which he is ostensibly opposed that "the only remarkable feature in their position at present is that they do not practise the principles they profess." But when he goes on to tell us what those principles are—to wit, that they comprise an electoral franchise based on democracy, and so exercised as to deprive property of its legitimate influence—the abolition of the union between Church and State—the abrogation of the connexion between England and her colonies—the extinction of the ancient rights of incorporation and endowment—and a liberation from the control of national institutions—we cannot but see that he is making a liberal draught upon his fancy, for an obvious purpose. For ourselves, we should not be ashamed to be a member of any political party of whose principles this would be a fair Tory description—but, in honest truth, we are bound to confess that we might look for any such party just now in vain. We can discover no very marked difference between Conservatives in power and Liberals out of it. When Mr. Disraeli was in office, he struck us as a progressionist—and when Lord Palmerston assumed the reins, we thought him rather more of an obstructionist than Lord Derby whom he ejected. The difference between "popular principles" which Mr. Disraeli claims as the ancient and exclusive heritage of the Tories, and "liberal opinions" which he assigns as the property of his opponents, seems to us to amount to no more than this—that they are the different coloured flags beneath which parties are rallied for a rush into power, and that as soon as the object has been gained, the flags are laid aside for some future occasion. They are the "properties" which are owned by rival players—and they are generously exchanged when the temper of the audience demands it.

Mr. Disraeli is a great enemy to coalitions—but especially to those by which he is defeated. If they chance to carry him into office, or to keep him there, why that is another thing—it is not a coalition in his sense of the word. In 1852 there was a coalition of the Liberals with the Free Trade followers of Sir Robert Peel, whom the right hon. gentlemen figuratively described as "celestial archangels"—in 1859, they coalesced with Mr. Bright, when, he says, they "descended to the lowest abyss of Hades." In each case, what Mr. Disraeli condemns as a coalition was a combination of men of different shades of opinion to carry into effect a particular policy upon which they were agreed—and it was only by a precisely similar combination that Mr. Disraeli himself was able to face for a time an admitted majority against him in the House of Commons. We believe he tried hard, but tried in vain, to secure the assistance of "the celestial archangels"—but we are quite certain he did not then think it unbecoming his high dignity to "descend to the lowest abyss of Hades." But actions do not change their nature with every change of Mr. Disraeli's political position—and he mistakes the character of Englishmen if he imagines, as he seems to do, that lofty virtue in words can be commended to their sympathies by the same man who stoops to belie his commendations by his deeds.

Lest, however, we should be beguiled by Mr. Disraeli's magniloquent and elaborate self-eulogy from heeding, as we ought, the real object of the meeting, we must turn from the over-painted portrait of a patriotic Tory statesman clad in the robes of an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the simplicity and directness of Lord John Manners. "Were he asked," he said, "to describe the motive power that had brought together this vast assembly, and the bonds that expressed the symbol of their political faith in the fewest words, he could not do it better than by uttering the three words which constituted his toast—"Church and State." Other great principles might seem for the moment more immediately present; other issues might plead for the moment more powerfully; but they did not interfere with the all-importance of maintaining that connexion

by which the Church was united to the State, and the State was consecrated by the Church." These words, be it remembered, were uttered at a banquet of the National Conservative Registration Association. That is the motto under which "the battle of the constitution is" this year "to be fought in the Registration Courts." There is our warning, as distinct as if it had been written for us in words of flame. "Church and State"—on this ground political parties are preparing to range themselves. Can we hesitate a moment as to what is our duty? This is the first of July, and before the expiry of the legal time* all who possess the qualification given to them by the law of the land to take part in the settlement of its future policy, if they would discharge their responsible duty, should send in their claims to the appointed officers. Amongst those who see in the connexion between Church and State a hindrance to religion and an obstacle to the peaceful development of political freedom, there are, at a low computation, several thousands who have never yet been at the pains to prove their qualification, and to take up the franchise. We conjure them to do that honour to their principles which consists in securing the weapon which the constitution offers them in their behalf. What momentous decisions may hereafter turn upon their fidelity in this matter it is impossible to foretell. But if the friends of religious equality will not even trouble themselves to claim the vote which may be theirs by right of law, it is easy to foreshadow what will be the issue. They will have "Church and State" with a vengeance, and will have no right to complain, as they will have nothing but the fruit of their own negligence. "Register, register, register!"—it is a hackneyed admonition, but we fear it is a much needed one. If every man entitled to register his name as a voter would but see that duty performed without loss of time, the object which he professes to have at heart would wear a hopeful aspect at the next general election. That one work neglected, and all other work is practically fruitless—that achieved, and all the rest lies within the range of possibility and hope.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has made several Ministerial changes, which have been the topic of varied speculation. M. de Persigny, the over-zealous and despotic Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and with him has retired Count Walewski, Minister of State, and the advocate of a war-like policy in regard to Poland. These resignations are intelligible enough. The Emperor might have responded to the late verdict of the electors of Paris by reactionary measures, and have charged M. de Persigny with their execution. He has wisely preferred to take the decision of the electoral body as a "warning" to himself, and sacrificed his favourite Minister to the public displeasure. The simultaneous resignation of M. Walewski, at a time when European diplomacy is particularly active on behalf of Poland, may be reasonably interpreted as a symptom of the ascendancy of pacific ideas at the Tuilleries—an impression strengthened by the continuance of M. Fould, the advocate of peace and retrenchment, as Finance Minister.

Louis Napoleon being his own Prime Minister, it would be misleading to attach too much importance to the changes made in the instruments of his will. The substitution of M. Boudet, a name unknown to fame, for M. Persigny; of M. Duruy, a still more obscure person, for M. Rouland, as Minister for Public Education; and of M. Béhic, a steam-packet director, as Minister of Public Works, in place of M. Rouher, may indicate a desire to have tractable men of administrative capacity in preference to self-sufficient and presuming politicians. But other changes or promotions are less speculative. M. Billault, the "talking Minister," in succeeding M. Walewski, becomes a *bona fide* member of the Cabinet, and a decree accompanying the nomination indicates that he is to represent in a more substantive form before the Chamber the policy of the Government. This is a further step towards Ministerial responsibility. The Legislature will also welcome as a desirable change the appointment of M. Rouher, one of the most liberal of the Imperial adherents, and a staunch advocate of free trade, to explain the policy of the Government, in place of the imperious M. Baroche, who becomes Minister of Justice.

Thus each change in the *personnel* of the Emperor's Ministry points to a more mild and expansive domestic policy. Less executive rigour, more Ministerial responsibility, greater administrative application are the three objects that ap-

* Claims to be put on the County Register must be sent in before the 20th July, and on the Borough Register before the 25th August.

pear to be aimed at—with a view to disarm the hostility of the formidable Opposition in the new Corps Législatif. Even M. de Persigny, who so lately denounced every Opposition candidate as an enemy of the Empire, before retiring from office issued a circular to the Prefects recommending them, now that the elections are over, to repel no man, seeing that the Government of the Empire is formed out of all parties, and that its mission is to rally all. In this spirit of conciliation, the Emperor need not greatly fear his new Chamber, even though it contains a Thiers, Berryer, Favre, and Marie, backed up by some thirty independent members, whose programme is peace, retrenchment, and Ministerial responsibility. The designations—Legitimist, Orleanist, and Republican, are becoming empty shibboleths, and the policy of conciliating them to his dynasty may in a few years rally all round the throne of the Emperor.

The Imperial letter to M. Rouher, President of the Council of State, urging a relaxation of the system of administrative centralisation and a "revision of numerous laws, decrees, ordinances, and Ministerial instructions," coupled with the introduction of men of business habits into the higher offices of the State, may indicate a desire to abridge that over-government which is one of the greatest bane of France, as well as to prepare for that freer criticism of Government policy in which a more independent Legislature is sure to indulge.

It is creditable to the Emperor's good sense and sagacity that he is attempting to meet half way the dangers to his régime threatened by the recent elections. If he has not yet established responsible Government on a legal basis, he obeys the leadings of public opinion, instead of acting like the obstinate King of Prussia by pouring contempt upon its legitimate manifestations. The course he is now pursuing increases the hope that he may before long discover that a genuine constitutional Government will be his wisest policy and the surest guarantee of his dynastic interests.

MIDSUMMER.

THE most eagerly longed-for, the most enjoyable, and most delicious time of the whole year to that rather large class of her Majesty's subjects which has entered, but not yet emerged from, the scholastic period, is Midsummer—the Midsummer holidays—when life is chiefly an out-of-door affair, sometimes in the fields, sometimes at the sea-side, generally at "home, sweet home," by which little boys and girls understand a certain condition much rather than a certain place—namely, daily converse with parents, brothers, and sisters, and temporary freedom from the restraints of school. Even for grown-up folk Midsummer has its attractions, save, indeed, for those with whom extreme prostration is the result of a high atmospheric temperature, and those (alas! too numerous) for whom stone pavements, brick walls, sooty slates, and thicker fogs of dust than usual, constitute the hot and grimy outer world to which they are restricted. But there is this peculiarity about Midsummer, that to people in general its pleasures are not due in the smallest degree to sentiment or romance. Spring appeals to our hopes. Autumn tinges the mind with shades of regret. Summer comes too late to address the one, and too soon to excite the other. Its influences, whether agreeable or otherwise, are of an intensely matter-of-fact order. It seems to mean business. It leaves little or nothing to the imagination. There is a sober earnestness in its spirit, a fullness and substance in its gifts, a breadth, depth, activity, and vigour in its manifestations, which tend to satisfy rather than to excite—and hence, Midsummer engages our notice, at least, to our own consciousness, less than either of the other seasons of the year. We take it more as a matter of course. We think and talk less about it.

But Midsummer has its glories, and they are quite as well worth noting, quite as deserving of full-hearted thankfulness, as are those of any of its sister seasons. There are countries, no doubt, in which so much can hardly be said of it—but we speak only of the British isles. The long days, the lingering twilight, the pure breath of the mornings, the luxuriance of vegetation, the balminess of the air, the beauty of the flowers, the scent and sight of hay-fields, aye! and even the occasional outburst of thunderstorms, minister gratification in such abundance, and in streams so uninterrupted as well as deep, that one scarcely pauses to measure them. It is the ripe manhood of the year, lusty, active, generous—scattering around it an affluence of blessings in its daily progress, as one to whom doing good is a pursuit valued still more for the exercise it gives than for the ends it secures. And just because it

gives so largely, and so much as a matter of course, it is undemonstrative—conceals itself, as it were, behind its own heaps of treasure. Great strength of any kind is almost invariably distinguished by an absence of egotism. To do, and not to be seen doing, is the law of its nature. And this strikes us as one of the most noticeable features of the Summer season. We say the less about it, because its benefits flow in upon us in such a constant and copious volume. Ingrates that we are, we take special cognisance of Summer only in its accidental deficiencies—and we sarcastically talk of its "setting in with its usual severity."

Life has its Midsummer—physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual life. There comes a season to all who are not prematurely called away hence, when novelty has ceased to excite, and the bloom and freshness of existence are gone, but when the powers of body and of mind are at their full, and exhibit an exuberance of vigour. The fluttering unrest of youth has toned down into the steady energy of manhood, and earnest work takes the place of effervescent gaiety. It is less distinctly marked than other periods, is less sensational, has less in it of romance. But, although staid, it is not dull, and its quiet, like the sleep of a top, is the quiet of intense activity. It shows, as yet, no signs of decay, no premonitions which, as "the sere and yellow leaf," tell of a coming winter. Its main characteristic is fulness—a full pulse, full strength, full exercise, full enjoyment. Hence, it moves on without awakening much attention to itself, the mind being chiefly occupied with the objects it presents. Its responsibilities, its manifold relations, its duties, its substantial pleasures, fill up, as it were, the capacities of earthly life, and bury in the present both the past and the future.

And intellectual life, as well as physical, has its seasons, and among them, of course, its Midsummer. Until a man is over thirty years of age, or thereabouts, most questions which force themselves upon his notice are in the nature of open questions. We do not mean to say that important decisions, be they right or wrong, are not frequently come to in an earlier stage of thought. Youth is proverbially positive, and, as far as intention goes, settles most of the problems which come before it. But the settlement is seldom final, for it is generally one-sided, and as a man's knowledge becomes more extensive, he finds out that truth has more sides than one, and that first judgments have to be modified, corrected, and sometimes reversed, by subsequent observation. When his powers are in full maturity, when they put themselves forth with most vitality, and when their action is due rather to their own inherent and spontaneous energy than to attractions and solicitations from without, there is generally greater accompanying caution, and less disposition to foreclose what the future may bring forth. But, on the other hand, the elements of scepticism are better balanced by elements of certainty—and although the man may believe less than he did, what he does believe has taken deeper root in the soul. Moreover, his convictions tend less decidedly to further growth than to fruit-bearing. His disposition is less speculative and more practical. His estimates are not quite so imaginative, and he deals more with facts than, as once he did, with fancies. The brilliancy of earlier days gives place to the less dazzling but more useful exercises of judgment—and the quickness of wit to the sobriety of reason. Of course, there are exceptions. There are sterile and blasted summers as well as dull and unpromising springs, but, on the whole, and as a rule, intellect in its fullness yields quite as much real pleasure as intellect in its freshness, and a great deal more profit.

We shall not dwell upon the Midsummer of moral and spiritual life. They exhibit similar characteristics. Force rather than fervour, the steadiness of a law rather than the impetuosity of an impulse, the regularity of an abiding principle in place of the eccentricity of an excited feeling, mark the period in morality and religion which is analogous to that which has suggested these thoughts. Men have seldom entered upon all the relationships of life until they have left their youth some distance behind them, and it is by these relationships and the various duties they evolve that the moral nature is exercised and developed. One watches with eager interest the budding of man's highest powers and capabilities, but not without reasonable solicitude. The fairest promise of the Spring, as all know who know anything by experience, often dies away before the days have reached their longest. Other influences than that merely of bright sunshine are needed to give fibre to even a thriving plant—and the gaiety and genial impulses of youth cannot of themselves impart strength to character. The rain, the wind, the cheerless day, the chilly night, where they do not destroy, help to mature vegetation—and sorrows

and cares, weariness and disappointment, if they do not spoil, lend vigour and breadth to a man's moral being. Perhaps we are less disposed to note moral life in its maturity than in its first appearances and efforts—but, though we note it less, it is far more noteworthy. It is only natural that what has at length risen above our anxieties should be dismissed from our attention—but, after all, though we do not give the same heed to it, and though in itself it is not so demonstrative, Midsummer, in all forms of life, is fuller of glory than Spring, and the completeness of power is better than its commencement. The work of life has its season of preparation and its season of fruition—but that work goes on most pleasantly and most prosperously when it is actively prosecuted for its own sake. To flourish without taking much account of the fact, to be unfolding all that is within and yet to be well-nigh unconscious of the process, to be daily doing good from an inner law of your being, without staying to contemplate, or caring that others should contemplate, the good you do—this is the Midsummer of the soul, and a glorious time and state it is.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

THE POOR SEMPSTRESS.

Found dead in her bed!
Her spirit has fled,
For light and air,
To a morn more fair,
From the bitter night
Without air or light.

Found dead in her bed!
For life she has fled,
From her living death,
Where each labouring breath
Was a hopeless strife
Between death and life.

Found dead! found dead!
She has gone home for bread;
And her sister slave
She has left in her grave,
Slumbering there
Without light or air.

Oh, where was the smile
Her care to beguile?
Oh, where is the tear
To fall on her bier!
What heart will bemoan
The maiden that's gone?

Oh, who can disclose
What visions were those
That fever'd her brain,
As with care and pain
She made her own shroud
In that toil-worn crowd?

Did her spirit roam
To her childhood's home,
Where a father's care
And a mother's prayer
Cloth'd all the place
With a deathless grace?

Did she dream of flowers,
And summer showers;
Of the fresh, sweet breeze,
And the hum of bees;
Of the glad, free song
Of the feathered throng?

Did she think of the day
When she went to pray;
While the world seem'd blest
With a Sabbath rest;
As she labour'd there
Without time for a prayer?

As she toil'd all day
Without time to pray,
And stole from her sleep
The time to weep,
And died in haste
Not an hour to waste!

Oh, bury the slave
In a pauper's grave!
But the sin and the shame
Still live on the same;
And will not be hid
By the coffin's lid:

Live on as before
And lie at the door
Where the beggar of old
Found the cur with his gold
Less moved by his state
Than the cur at his gate.

W. K.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

We insert a communication we have received in reference to the letter of "H. S. S." in our last number as to the published reports on education in the Training Colleges, together with the reply of "H. S. S." to the same:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am not disposed to enter into any controversy with "H. S. S." on the general subject of Government education, but I trust you will permit me to make some explanations relating to the statistics which he employs,

and which, from the peculiarity of the Council Office classification, he does not fully understand. 1st.—as to spelling.—No student is ever marked "excellent," however accurate his orthography may be. The highest mark is "good," and that is never given unless the student's examination papers are without a single mistake. If there are two or three errors, the examinee would probably be marked "fair"; if he is decidedly weak in spelling, a certificate would be refused. I am sorry that I have not seen the new volume of Minutes, as I am sure that the students who were classified as "good" or "fair," constituted a large proportion. I have just concluded a private examination of our own students, and find that at least ninety-five per cent. can spell correctly.

2nd. It does not prove that the pupils are not well taught in our colleges because very few are marked "excellent" in arithmetic. More questions are usually set than can be done with the certainty of accuracy in three hours, and no one is deemed "excellent" except he answers every question correctly. A paper must be a creditable one to reach "fair"; hence, excellent, good, and fair should be added together if a person wishes to ascertain how many are competent to teach arithmetic.

Had I the Minutes by me, I should have much pleasure in analysing the statistics, as I am confident that the result would prove that the teaching is sound and effective, and that it is a libel on these institutions to assert that last year not a single first-year student "could pass a first-class examination in arithmetic and spelling."

I am, Sir,
THE PRINCIPAL OF A TRAINING COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am obliged by your forwarding me a copy of the letter of a "Principal of a Training College," respecting the results of the examinations of students.

I was certainly not aware, until I read the "Principal's" letter, that no student is ever marked "excellent" in spelling, and that the highest examination in this subject is therefore marked "good." But "A Principal of a Training College," undoubtedly knows that this is not the case with other very elementary subjects of study, for in these subjects exact proportions are given. With respect to reading, for instance, I find that, of the first-year's students, not one in four hundred passed an examination as "excellent," while of second-year students, only one in 180 passed an "excellent" examination in arithmetic, and three in a hundred a similar examination in reading.

I did not, in my former letter, give the minor marks of the qualifications of training college students, from a consideration of your space and the patience of your readers. As your correspondent refers to these, I may now, perhaps, be allowed to state that of FIRST-YEAR students, 18.68 per cent. only passed a "good" examination in grammar and composition; that 9.13 per cent. only passed a "good" examination in geography; and that 1.49 per cent. only passed a "good" examination in British history; that 20.64 per cent. only passed a "good" examination in arithmetic; that 22.81 per cent. only passed a "good" examination in reading; and that 82 per cent. passed a "good" examination in spelling.

Amongst male students of the second year the results were, as regards elementary subjects, worse than these. Grammar and composition found 4.63 per cent. "good students"; geography, 3.57; British history, 49.10; arithmetic, 14.64; reading, 27.76; and spelling, 63.88. So, you see, the knowledge of grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, and spelling decreases during a second year's study.

Let your readers just picture to themselves, if they can, these results. Let them consider that after five years' school apprenticeship and one year's college training—both apprenticeship and training being paid for by the nation—one pupil only in a hundred and fifty is able to pass a "good" examination in British history, not one in ten a "good" examination in geography, or one in five a "good" examination in grammar—subjects in which a "good" examination is not the highest.

A "Principal" says he is confident that it is a "libel" on these institutions to say that not a single first-year student could pass a first-class examination in arithmetic or spelling, and he states that he himself has just concluded a private examination of the students in his own college, and has found that at least ninety-five per cent. could spell correctly. With regard to the first question, I refer him and your readers to Table No. 5 in the report of the present year, and with regard to the second I am obliged to say that if the Principal's competency to examine in spelling is not superior to the knowledge of grammar which he shows in his letter, I should be sorry to trust him with an examination of my children. Besides, a principal might think that ninety-five per cent. of his own scholars were good learners; but what would a competent Government inspector think?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 30, 1863.

H. S. S.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The ninety-fifth anniversary of the Countess of Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, Herts, was celebrated on Thursday last in the chapel and grounds of the institution. A company of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding districts and from London, to the number of from four to five hundred, assembled. The Rev. G. Jones, of Tunbridge, read the prayers, which were followed by the reading of a brief paper by the Rev. S. March, B.A., the senior student to the college, who had just settled at Southampton, on "The first days of a pastor's life." Mr. S. Parkinson, the second student, was, from circumstances not specified, unable to read his paper, as advertised, on "The work to be done for Christ, and the workers." The Rev. Dr. Vaughan preached a powerful sermon on justification by faith, from Romans iii. 31. At the close of these services, dinner was served to over 100 of the assembly in a marquee on the college grounds, Sir F. Crossley, M.P., in the chair. The dinner over, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, the chairman expressed his deep interest in the college, and his desire for its continued prosperity. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds,

LL.B., read the report as to the work of the session and the general state of the institution. He said that the moral and religious tone of the college had been vigorous and healthy, the perseverance and industry, the conscientiousness, the love of truth, the self-sacrifice, and those other moral and religious qualities which are essential to sound scholarship, had not been wanting. He proceeded to describe in detail the curriculum of studies pursued, and to state that the sermon class had been conducted with great spirit throughout the session, and it was hoped with advantage to the students generally. Eight of the senior students had enjoyed the advantage of a course of lectures from Arthur J. Bell, Esq., professor of elocution. After referring to the students who had left for pastorates, &c., during the year, Mr. Reynolds stated that the session commenced with twenty-seven students. There are at present six vacancies. Two of these will, it is expected, be occupied by students of the London Missionary Society. Three candidates, who appeared to possess considerable fitness for the work of the ministry, had been received on probation, and several other applications were under consideration.

At the various village stations supplied by the students, between 304, and 404, had been raised for the Lancashire operatives, and 438. has been obtained among the friends of the college towards defraying the expenses of the enlargement and improvement of the college chapel. The preaching list had been excellent throughout the year. The students had exercised their ministry in 126 places, and had conducted 1,345 services. This in itself might be regarded as ample proof of the confidence of the churches. The examiners severally gave in their reports—namely, the Rev. T. W. Davids, Rev. R. Redpath, Rev. T. Fyson, and the Rev. H. Allon. They all testified in the most decided manner to the proficiency of the students. Mr. Alderman Challis, the treasurer, reported that the income for the year was 1,907. 10s., and strongly appealed to the friends of the college to increase the annual receipts by 200. 7s., which he believed could be easily done. Mr. B. Cooke, of Blackheath, reported that 1,500. had been expended upon the new house for the president, and that only about 60. of this sum remained to be contributed. The Rev. T. Binney moved, James Spicer, Esq., seconded, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan supported the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

That this meeting renders its humble and hearty thanks to the Great Head of the Church for the prosperity and success that have attended the labours and studies of the Countess of Huntingdon's College during the past session, and seeing that the operations of the College are enlarged, the number of the students increased, and the confidence of the churches augmenting, this meeting pledges itself to a continuance of prayerful and thorough-going sympathy, and resolves materially to increase the annual resources of the institution.

Brief addresses were subsequently delivered by the Rev. T. W. Davids, Rev. T. Fyson, Rev. W. A. Essery, and Rev. T. Dodd. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings. At a later hour the company had tea together in the tent, and did not separate till past seven o'clock.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

The annual examination of the pupils at this school was held at Taunton on Thursday evening. There was a numerous attendance of friends of the establishment. The examination of both the senior and junior classes in history, moral science, and geography, showed the great care and attention which is bestowed upon these important branches of education. The same remark applies to Scripture history and to mental arithmetic, in both of which the youths acquitted themselves remarkably well, and were rewarded with the applause of the company. The entertainment was varied with musical performances. A satisfactory report from the examiner, Mr. J. F. Figgis, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, once a pupil of the school, having been read, the Rev. W. Guest, of Paul's Meeting, who presided, delivered a congratulatory speech testifying that the scholastic work of the session had been as thorough as it had been wide and various. He said that the Dean of Canterbury had informed him that the youths of this school invariably acquitted themselves well when they presented themselves for matriculation, or honours, before the examiners of the London University. (Loud applause.) The prizes were then distributed as follows:—

CLASS I.—Thompson—prize for Latin; certificate for Greek and mathematics, and a golden optima. Barber—prize for Greek; certificate for Latin, and of honour on leaving. Pollard—prize for mathematics, and a golden optima. Erith—prize for Latin, and certificate for Greek. May—prize for Euclid; certificate for natural science, and of honour on leaving. Trotter—prize for French; certificate for arithmetic and algebra, and of honour on leaving. Hole—prize for German; certificate for history, geography, and Euclid. E. Macey—prize for German; certificate for French, and of honour on leaving. H. Hews—prize for writing, and certificate for French. Nash—prize for drawing; certificate for Latin, and of honour on leaving. Layton—prize for mapping; certificate for mental arithmetic, mensuration, of honour on leaving, and a golden optima. H. Clark—prize for history and geography, and certificate for writing. Erlebach—certificate for German. Troake—certificate for drawing. F. Soebey—certificate for mensuration, and of honour on leaving.

CLASS II.—England—prize for Latin. E. Aveling—prize for Greek; certificate for French, German, arithmetic, grammar, and a golden optima. Hatchwell—prize for French; certificate for Latin and English, and a golden optima. H. Michelmores—prize for Latin. Webb—prize for arithmetic and algebra; certificate for Latin, French, and a golden optima. Trevor—prize for French, and a certificate of honour on leaving. Gribble

—prize for German. Powell—prize for writing. T. Macey—prize for history and geography. J. Michelmores—prize for drawing. Evered—certificates for history and geography, of honour on leaving, and a golden optima. Guenett—certificate for composition. Shepherd—certificate for Euclid.

CLASS III.—Barton—prize for arithmetic and algebra, and certificate for Greek. Cook—prize for English. Morris—prize for writing; and a certificate of honour on leaving. Yerbury—certificate for spelling. Woodruff—certificate for writing. J. Hughes—certificate for arithmetic and algebra.

CLASS IV.—Mullock—certificate for arithmetic. Kerr—prize for French. Waylen—prize for English. Parker—prize for writing, and a certificate for Latin. Lloyd—prize for Latin, and certificate for English. Wiltshire—prize for English, and certificate for Latin and French. Frowd—certificate for English. Joy—certificate for writing.

CLASS V.—Scavell—prize for music and arithmetic. Vickars—prize for writing, and certificate for arithmetic. Culverwell—certificate for arithmetic.

CLASS VI.—A. Sobey—prize for arithmetic. T. Hawkins—prize for English, and certificate for French. Stokes—prize for French, and certificate for writing. Rowe—prize for writing. Franklin—certificate for English.

CLASS VII.—Wills—prize for arithmetic. Williams—prize for arithmetic. Beckley—certificate for mental arithmetic. Treweek—prize for English. Ashmead—certificate for arithmetic and English. Skinner—certificate for mental arithmetic. F. Aveling—golden optima. Gammon—golden optima, and a certificate of honour on leaving.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of Rotherham College took place on Wednesday, when an able address was delivered to the students by the Rev. D. Loxton. The object of it was to give the young men counsels for their future career, spiritual, moral, intellectual, and sanitary. The address concluded with some spiritual counsels. The meeting for business afterwards took place under the presidency of James Yates, Esq., the treasurer. The minutes of the year and the report were read by the Rev. Professor Falding, D.D. The college had been full during the year, though, owing to the epidemic that prevailed in Rotherham last summer, the business of the session did not begin till October. Several years ago, John Ansell, Esq., of Hadleigh, Suffolk, kindly devoted a portion of his property to the foundation of a scholarship in connexion with this college, and in consequence of the death of Mr. Ansell, that donation would now take effect. It would yield about 25. a year. The report mentioned with great regret that, owing to a failure of health, John Wm. Pye-Smith, Esq., who had acted as honorary secretary for twenty-seven years, had been compelled to resign his office. The report comprehended a narrative by the joint committee of this college and that of Airedale of their efforts to promote the amalgamation of the two colleges, a scheme which the Charity Commissioners had negatived on account of the opposition offered to it, but the commissioners expressed their conviction that both might be usefully continued and adequately supported. In conclusion, the report urged that united efforts should be made to maintain and improve this college. The treasurer then made his financial statement, showing that the liabilities were 325. and the funds in hand or in immediate prospect, 799. This included a sum of 100. the bequest of the late Thomas Gately, Esq. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Barton, the financial secretary, reported that he had met with encouraging success, even among the friends who had been disappointed by the failure of the scheme of amalgamation. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, and seconded by the Rev. E. Gately. This motion induced a prolonged discussion, ending in the adoption of the report. The routine resolutions of the meeting were agreed to. After speeches from Professor Falding and the Rev. D. Loxton, expressing great regret at the retirement of the secretary, his son, Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith, jun., and Mr. Habersham, were appointed to succeed him. Mr. Leader moved a resolution, suggesting the enlargement of the present college, or the erection of a new one, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

RAWDON COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION TO DR. ACWORTH.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of the Northern Baptist Education Society was celebrated on Wednesday, at Rawdon. The gathering of the friends from the neighbourhood, and indeed, so far as we could judge, from all parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, was very large. In the afternoon the President, the Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., having as usual taken the chair at two o'clock; and the Rev. A. M. Stalker, of Southport, having conducted devotional exercises, the report of the college was read by the secretary, the Rev. H. Dowson. It referred in suitable terms to the retirement of the president, after twenty-five years' service, the appointment of the Rev. S. G. Green as his successor, and the resignation of the office of financial secretary by the Rev. T. Pottenger. During the year, twenty-three theological students had enjoyed the advantages of the institution, of whom only three had finished their collegiate course. To supply vacancies, six candidates had been received as probationers from a considerably longer list, and would, with the twenty already in the house, enter on their college course in September next. The report proceeded to a detail of the course of study pursued during the session, and the statements of the performances of the various classes were submitted from the examiners, viz., the Revs. Dr. Evans, Dr. Brewer, H. Dowson, C. M. Birrell, H. J. Betts, C.

Larom, A. M. Stalker, Messrs. Child, B.A., and Collier, B.A. The reports were in general highly satisfactory; as were also the statements made by the tutors and others of the students' general deportment and public ministerial exercises. The funds were reported to be in a generally satisfactory condition. Resolutions adopting the report, appointing the committee, &c., were submitted by the Revs. C. Larom, of Sheffield, Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, Alexander MacLaren, B.A., of Manchester, by several ministers of the neighbourhood, and other friends. Several of the speakers spoke in eloquent terms of the devoted labours and the great success of the retiring president, the audience warmly applauding. At the close of the business a paper on "The example of Christ" was read by Mr. Bentley, a senior student. The production was full of thoughtfulness and beauty, and was heard with marked attention.

A very large company of ladies and gentlemen then adjourned to tea in a spacious tent, after which the presentation of a testimonial to Dr. Acworth took place. It consisted of a beautiful bust of himself, by the eminent sculptor, M. Noble, Esq., and five hundred guineas, as a slight manifestation of the admiration and affection in which he is held by his friends. The bust, on being uncovered, excited universal admiration. It is not only an exquisite work of art, but an admirably expressive likeness. It is chiselled from beautiful Carrara marble, and stands upon a fine pedestal of Sicilian marble, which bears the inscription:—"The Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., President of the Northern Baptist Education Society from 1836 to 1863; presented by his friends on retiring from office." Henry Kelsall, Esq., of Rochdale, took the chair shortly after six o'clock. The proceedings were opened by prayer and praise. The chairman then briefly addressed the assembly. He first expressed the gratification he felt in being honoured with an invitation from the Acworth testimonial committee to take part in the happy proceedings of that day. He referred to the cordial unity which existed between their friends in this and the sister county of Lancaster. He remarked upon the learning and labours of the president, and the abundant evidence there was of their value in the men who had gone forth from that seat of learning to fill important positions in the Christian church, in this and other lands. He also extolled the president for his admirable business tact, and the excellent example he had set in keeping the institution free from debt. The great services which he had rendered by his learning and devotion to the Christian church, had won for him the esteem and affection of men in this and many other counties, and they had now, on his retiring from office, cordially manifested the depth of their feeling. After a brief address from the Rev. Dr. Godwin, the Rev. J. P. Chown, in a speech which was interrupted with frequent plaudits, made the presentation. Dr. Acworth replied with much emotion, and in the course of his review of his connexion with the institution and the support he had received, said:—

I withdraw because I covet the few remaining years which may yet be allotted me in order to prepare more determinately for the great change which cannot now be afar off. The work of ministering daily and hourly to the improvement of others, leaves but little leisure, and perhaps still less heart, to attend aright to one's own. Did Providence, as far as its will can be ascertained, require me to continue in harness here till the last moment of existence, I trust I should be quite willing to do so; but offering as I really believe it does the opportunity of release, I cannot surely be wrong in profiting by it. I have no intention of becoming an idler. I mean still to work, but the work of my remaining days will, so far as I can order, be made to bear on my own spiritual improvement and consequent greater preparedness for the Master's coming more directly than can have been the case hitherto. I withdraw because I deem it only right to make way for younger brethren as competent as, and may the event prove, much more competent than myself for office. I have long been of opinion that, with rare exceptions, men in official positions connected with the Church of Christ ought, after a certain period of life, to give place, if they can, to their juniors. This is due to themselves; for why should they, by needlessly clinging to their post, mar to a great extent what they had been enabled previously to achieve? It is no less due to those who must, sooner or later, take their place: for why should they be denied the opportunity of exercising in fullest freedom, and while comparatively fresh and vigorous, their finer capabilities and aptitudes? But it is due most of all to the one grand end and purpose which both old and young profess to have alike at heart. By remaining too long where they are, the former become a serious obstruction in the course of the latter, and thus the far more fruitful results which might warrantably be looked for are not suffered to accrue. It should never be forgotten that, in the Church no less than in the world, the Supreme Ruler brings about his designs by means, and that if, through the self-willfulness, inconsideration, indolence, or folly of His servants, the means be deprived of their proper temper and edge, the designs themselves will be proportionally frustrated. I withdraw because the institution is just now, as it appears to me, in its most palmy state. Were it otherwise, I should, notwithstanding the reasons I have been alleging, feel it my incumbent duty to abide where I am.

The Rev. S. G. Green, in an appropriate and affectionate address, presented from the students to the retiring president of the college, as a token of gratitude and esteem, a handsome travelling-case, bearing his name, and having an inscription referring to that day. A resolution of thanks to the sculptor was moved by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, and seconded by Mr. Foster. The Rev. H. Dawson moved, and Mr. T. Aked seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman. The Doxology was then sung and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Acworth, and the assembly separated.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.

The anniversary of Airedale College was held in the College Library on Wednesday last. Henry Brown, Esq., was called to the chair. The attendance of friends and subscribers was large. After prayer, Mr. John Edwards, the senior student, read a paper on "The future blessedness of the righteous." The Rev. Richard Skinner, of Huddersfield, delivered a very impressive and interesting address to the students. The reports of the different examiners, which were read, were of a highly satisfactory character; and the treasurer's account showed that the funds of the college were in a prosperous condition. The number of students connected with the college during the past year has been twenty-six, the largest number ever connected with the college in one year. The report stated that sites had been kindly offered by Titus Salt, Esq., at Saltaire, by John Crossley, Esq., at Halifax, and by — Hirst, Esq., at Mirfield, but that each of these sites was deemed ineligible for the purpose of the institution, and the committee recommended that they should be respectfully declined. Eventually, a resolution was passed, thanking the gentlemen who had bestowed so much time and thought on the selection of a site, but affirming that in consequence of the strong feeling existing in favour of retaining the building in the neighbourhood of Bradford, it was advisable to defer the further consideration of their report for the present.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western College was held on Wednesday at the Union Chapel, Plymouth. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock by the president, David Derry, Esq. The proceedings having been commenced with singing and prayer, the Chairman briefly expressed his pleasure at occupying the chair, and at seeing so many pastors of churches present, who were at one time students in the Western College.

The Rev. J. M. Charlton, theological tutor of the college, then read the annual report, which commenced by referring with satisfaction to the system of instruction pursued at the new college, and gave the reports of the professors, the Revs. J. M. Charlton and F. E. Anthony, as to the course of studies during the past year. At the commencement of the last session seven students were admitted, three on probation, and four were received from the London Missionary Society to be trained for foreign service. Six students have completed their course of study. In addition to the diligent prosecution of their studies, the students have been engaged almost constantly on the Lord's-day in preaching; and have conducted during the past session 1,263 public services, of which 255 have been wholly gratuitous.

It affords your committee unfeigned satisfaction, to be able to state that these services have been, with scarcely an exception, most acceptable; and that in many cases, particularly in the village chapels connected with the South Devon Association, the labours of the students have been followed by very marked indications of usefulness.

After acknowledging the various presents of books, the report went on to say:—

The financial position of the institution still calls for the united and zealous efforts of all its friends and supporters. It is a matter of extreme regret that the assistance heretofore afforded by congregational collections has been for the last year or two greatly on the decline. If the churches, particularly in the western counties, who profit most largely from the occasional services of the students, would, as a rule, make annually, or even one in two years, a collection in aid of its funds, the present deficit would soon disappear, and the hands of its executive would be greatly strengthened. Your committee beg to press this suggestion most respectfully and earnestly upon the attention of ministers, who of all persons must be most deeply sensible of the value of educational training for the arduous labours of their sacred office. The times in which we live specially demand augmented support for our collegiate institutions. Not only are the wants of our churches increasing with the growth of population and the opening of new fields of labour on every hand; not only does the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the community require a ministry more highly disciplined and furnished for its work; but also at the present moment most deliberate and perilous assaults are being made on the very foundation of that truth on which our churches are established.

The Rev. G. Hipwood read the financial statement, which showed a total of receipts of 1,019l. 1s. 2d.; expenditure, 1,228l. 17s. 2d.; leaving a deficiency of 209l. 16s.

The Rev. H. T. Robjohns, of Newcastle, expressed his feelings of pleasure at being present, because, though he had gone to reside at a long distance from Plymouth, where he was formerly a student, he had not ceased to take the warmest interest in the college. He felt deeply indebted to the committee and tutors for the advantages he derived while at the college. Returning after an absence of some time, he perceived many indications of progress. He thought the churches in this neighbourhood were to be specially congratulated upon the noble edifice which had been erected for the better accommodation of the students. He also wished to congratulate the churches in the district upon the prosperity which God had been pleased to vouchsafe to them. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by H. M. Gibson, Esq. A resolution, with reference to the liquidation of the debt, was then moved by the Rev. J. P. Allen, of Falmouth, and seconded by the Rev. W. Hill, of Beeralston. There is still a charge of 700l. upon the new building.

The Rev. E. Hipwood moved:—

That this meeting earnestly pressed on the ministers and churches in the West of England the importance of increased

aid, by annual subscription and congregational collections, that the committee may be freed from all anxiety respecting the finance, and the college be enabled, under the blessing of God, to promote more efficiently the objects of its institution.

Their annual subscriptions and collections in the West of England scarcely amounted to 1l. a church per annum—some of their churches not contributing anything. He thought this amount might very well be doubled, and that if the importance of the matter were properly placed before the members of churches in the western counties the difficulty would not be great. The Rev. H. F. Holmes seconded the resolution, and in doing so expressed his opinion that it was most essential for the college to be heartily supported, because it was doing a great work. Some other formal resolutions were passed, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Stock, of Devonport (Baptist), said they might congratulate themselves upon having a thoroughly efficient staff. The college tutors were very able men. He had had considerable intercourse with them, and he took this opportunity of expressing the high respect he entertained for them. The business of the meeting was concluded with singing and prayer.

The Rev. Samuel Martin, of London, then proceeded to deliver a lengthy and impressive address to the theological students present, which was listened to with profound attention.

The rev. gentleman preached a sermon in the evening at Norley Chapel, to a large audience. Mr. Martin took as his text, Acts i. 8, and delivered a long and eloquent address thereon, which he brought to bear upon the subject of the day's proceedings.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES.

The thirty-second anniversary of this school (near Wakefield) was held on Thursday last, a large number of the subscribers to the institution and the parents and friends of the pupils being in attendance. The proceedings took place in the school-room. The Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., of Derby, presided over the distribution of prizes, and, as will be seen, delivered an excellent address to the scholars. In the first instance there were recitations, then a debate on the justice of the execution of King Charles I., and then other recitations. These exercises of the pupils gave great delight to all present. The prizes—valuable books—were then presented by the chairman as follows, with a few words of judicious advice to each recipient:—

1st Scripture, W. L. Sutcliffe, Nottingham; 2nd, S. M. Cockin, Wildeston; 3rd, J. Harris, Stanningley. 1st Greek, J. G. Cockin, Wildeston; 2nd, M. J. Hudson, Abergole. 1st Latin, J. G. Cockin; 2nd, F. Boothroyd, Huddersfield; 3rd, G. Pyman, West Hartlepool; 4th, T. Boothroyd, Southport. 1st Euclid, J. Ely, London; 2nd, H. Goodall, Durham; 3rd, T. P. Robinson, Wakefield. 1st Algebra, J. Ely; 2nd, G. Best, Bolton. 1st Arithmetic, J. Ely; 2nd, G. Best; 3rd, J. Short, Rhodes. 1st History, M. J. Hudson; 2nd, M. Dean, Durham; 3rd, J. Harris. 1st Geography, M. J. Hudson; 2nd, M. Dean and T. Illingworth; 3rd, J. Harris. 1st Mental Arithmetic, H. Goodall; 2nd, G. Best; 3rd, J. Harris. 3rd English Grammar, W. L. Sutcliffe; 2nd, G. Best; 3rd, J. Harris. 1st Spelling and Dictation, M. J. Hudson; 2nd, G. Best. 3rd Spelling, J. Harris. Best Writing, J. Boothroyd. Improvement in Writing for Christmas, R. West, Hitchin; for Midsummer, J. Short. 1st German, F. Boothroyd. 1st French, J. G. Cockin; 2nd, M. J. Hudson. British Constitution, W. L. Sutcliffe. 2nd Dictation, W. C. Talbot, Debenham. A Prize for Reading, W. C. Talbot, Good Conduct, J. Atkinson, Brighouse. The chairman gave an additional prize to the one who was best after the prizeman, which was awarded to Master F. W. Best, of Bolton.

The Chairman proceeded to deliver an address, after which the Rev. J. S. Eastmead read the annual report, in which it was stated that during the past year the boys had enjoyed good health, and had made commendable progress in their various studies. Very satisfactory reports from the examiners, the Rev. Dr. Falding, Dr. Bewglass, and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, M.A., were read. The report stated that these reports were a sufficient testimony to the high position of the school, and it was a position which reflects credit on the Principal, under whose care it has made such rapid advancement. Since the last annual meeting, Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, has become treasurer. The report concluded with a hope that the school would at no distant period be developed into one worthy of the denomination. The receipts for the year have been 1,594l. 7s. 2d., and the expenses 1,548l. 11s. 1d. The various resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. H. Ollard, W. Sanders, H. Sanders, G. Harris, C. Illingworth, and Messrs. Boothroyd, Briggs, Walker jun., &c. Among this was the following:—

That the meeting would congratulate the respected Principal of the school, Dr. Bewglass, and the other officers upon the marked success which has attended their efforts in conducting the institution during the past year.

It was resolved to carry out the suggestion to have a meeting of Silcottians, and a subscription was entered into, to furnish the school-room, towards which Mr. J. Crossley promised 10l. The pupils and the company adjourned into the open air, when the pupils went through various exercises. A cold collation was provided for the friends from a distance.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Two despatches from Commodore Wilmot, respecting his visits to the King of Dahomey, in December, 1862, and January, 1863, have been published. The commodore was received with great ceremony. The king is a very fine-looking man, upwards of six feet high, broad-shouldered, and a pleasant countenance when he likes. He is a great smoker, but does not

indulge much in the bottle. His skin is much lighter than most of his people, resembling the copper colour of the American Indians. He is very active, and fond of dancing and singing, which he practises in public during the "customs." He is much addicted to the fair sex, of whom he possesses as many as he likes. He is about forty-three years old. The Commodore, Captain Luce, and Dr. Haran, of the Brisk, were in Abomey upwards of five weeks, and daily witnessed scenes of a very extraordinary character, such as the dancing of the amazons, their warlike songs, the dancing and songs of the soldiers, the distribution of presents to the princes, chiefs, captains, and head men of the troops, the "passing" of the king's drummers, of the captains of the amazons, of the king's jesters, and a variety of other people which appear before the king during the "customs." On some of the days when "customs" were going on, there was a procession of the king's "treasures," including the human sacrifices, which consisted of men with their hands and feet tied, each carried in a basket by one man, on the top of his head. The men were carried three times round the square, the first time stopping opposite to where the king was sitting, where the bearers received a glass of rum each from the amazons in attendance. They then passed through the gates to the platform, half-a-mile off. The procession lasted two days, and human sacrifices passed round both days. In reference to human sacrifices, the king said it was impossible for him to give them up at once. His words were, "Softly, softly; it shall be done in time, but not yet: my head would be cut off to-morrow if I stopped it suddenly." As war is so constant in Dahomey, there is an incessant drain on the male population, and there are nearly 5,000 women in the Dahomian army. Commodore Wilnot says of these amazons:—

They are far superior to the men in everything—in appearance, in dress, in figure, in activity, and in their performances as soldiers, and in bravery. Their numbers are kept up by young girls of thirteen or fourteen years being attached to each company, who learn their duties from them, and live with them, but do not go to war with them until they have arrived at a certain age, and can handle a musket. These women seem to be fully aware of the authority they possess, which is seen in their bold and free manner, as well as by a certain swagger in their walk. Most of them are young, well-looking, and have not that ferocity of expression in their countenance which might be expected from their peculiar vocation; but many have passed that time of life when all passions cease to animate, and make their mode of life at least worth retaining. They are supposed to lead a life of chastity, and there is no doubt that they do, because it is impossible for them to do anything wrong without being discovered, and such discovery would lead to certain death. The king alone has the privilege of selecting any of these women for his wives, which is rarely the case. As soldiers in an African kingdom, and engaged solely in African warfare, they are very formidable enemies. They fully understand the use of the musket, and load and fire with remarkable rapidity. Their activity is surprising—they would run with some of our best performers in England. The captains carry the skulls of their enemies in their girdles, and an occasional jaw is also seen.

The number of the army, including amazons, is set down by the commodore at 10,000, and the population of all the Dahomian territory at 180,000, of whom three-fourths are women and children.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. CONFEDERATE INVASION OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

(Per the Persia.)

NEW YORK, June 17.

The interest of the war news has suddenly changed from Vicksburg and Port Hudson to the Confederate invasion of the North. On Sunday, the 14th inst., non-official information reached this city from Washington that the army of General Lee, numbering nearly 100,000 men, had crossed the Rappahannock in three divisions, and was marching northward towards the Shenandoah Valley. It was added that General Hooker had struck his camp, and was hastening, with his whole army, to intercept General Lee's advance.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington on Monday, the 15th, confirmed this news, and stated that the Confederate advance cavalry, under General Stuart, 10,000 or 20,000 strong, had crossed the Potomac at Nolan's Ferry or Ford, and occupied Hagerstown, in Maryland. General Milroy, commanding at Winchester, Virginia, thought to dispute the progress of General Lee's main body, but, finding himself surrounded, made a bold dash, out his way through the Confederates, and escaped to Harper's Ferry, with the loss of 2,000 men. The Federal force at Martinsburg also retreated to Harper's Ferry, while General Reynolds was driven from Burryville to Bunker's-hill. On Tuesday the capture of Chambersburg and Greencastle, in Pennsylvania, on the previous evening, was reported from Harrisburg; the Confederates thus menaced the cities of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

The President immediately issued a proclamation, calling upon Maryland to furnish 10,000, Pennsylvania 50,000, Ohio 30,000, and West Virginia 10,000 men, to repel the invaders. The men who rally to this call are to serve without bounty for a term not exceeding six months, and will be accredited to the several States on the account of the draft that is to be made for three-years' men.

Governors Curtin and Todd also issued proclamations exhorting the people to respond promptly to

the President's call. The Government, at the same time, called upon Governor Seymour, of New York, to order out 20,000 militia to assist in the emergency. Governor Seymour forthwith summoned the several major-generals of the State militia to consult upon the necessary steps to be taken, and yesterday several regiments of militia declared themselves in readiness to embark for Pennsylvania. This morning the excitement and alarm have somewhat abated.

Despatches from Harrisburg, dated 12 o'clock last night, state that up to that hour the Confederates were still at Chambersburg, awaiting reinforcements, and that the occupying force, which consisted of cavalry alone, numbered only about 2,000 men. The bridge at Scotland, on the Harrisburg railway, six miles north of Chambersburg, had been destroyed by the Confederates. General Jenkins, the Confederate commander, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened, and compelled the merchants to receive Confederate money in payment for goods taken by his soldiers.

Correspondence from Washington, published this morning, purporting to be based on information derived from Confederate sources, states that General Lee's army numbers 96,000 men; that it has been divided into three columns, the first of which started on the 10th from Gordonsville for Parkersburg, Virginia; that the second left Culpepper Court-house to proceed, *via* Grafton, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, to unite with the first at Parkersburg, when the two would invade Ohio; and that the third, a comparatively small force, has entered Pennsylvania, through Winchester and Hagerstown, to occupy the attention of the Federal army in the east, and to cover the designs of the first and second. The latest news places the main body of General Hooker's army at Fairfax Court-house yesterday morning. Colonel Duffin's cavalry at Ashby's Gap, General Buford at Thoroughfare Gap, and General Pleasanton in occupation of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. The position of General Lee is not known. It is believed that it is the determination of General Lee to throw his whole force into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

A telegram dated "New York, June 17th, 1 p.m.," says:—"The latest advices from General Lee state that he has pushed a very large force up the Shenandoah Valley, and there is no doubt that he is throwing his whole army towards Maryland and the interior of Pennsylvania, and not moving to give battle on Bull Run. General Hill's corps has been seen in the neighbourhood of Point of Rocks, and the Confederates have invested Harper's Ferry on the Virginia side. The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"General Ewell, with 18,000 men, has the advance of General Lee's army, and Lee, with Hill and Longstreet, is moving northward and keeping between Ewell and Hooker, who is moving to follow General Lee wherever he goes. General Fitzhugh Lee is reported to have been severely wounded. The Confederates under General Jenkins, 3,500 strong, are encamped around Chambersburg. News is awaited of their further movements.

THE WAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The latest Federal advices from Vicksburg and Port Hudson, to the 11th inst., contain no news of importance. The Richmond papers of the 13th contain a statement that General Johnston had cut his way through General Grant's lines, and reinforced the garrison of Vicksburg with 15,000 men. This news was not generally credited, but there it was believed that Johnston, largely reinforced, was advancing against Grant.

It is confidently stated in Washington, though not admitted by the Government, that a third of General Bragg's army had been sent to reinforce General Lee; that another third has joined General Joseph Johnston, who is at Canton and Yazoo City, maturing his plans for attacking General Grant; while the remaining third still holds its position in front of Murfreesborough, to amuse General Rosecranz, and whence it can fall back in case of attack upon the strongly-fortified position of Chattanooga, which is deemed impregnable.

Confederate journals of the 10th state that the Federal Colonel Grierson, in his raid upon Clinton, Louisiana, on the 3rd inst., encountered the Confederate General Logan, who defeated and drove him back six miles, capturing two of his cannon, and killing and wounding thirty-five of his men.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

Mr. Vallandigham has arrived at Wilmington, en route for Nassau.

President Lincoln has sent a reply to the committee who forwarded him the resolution passed at the Albany Vallandigham meeting. The President says that the ordinary law-courts are inadequate to the emergency. He continues: "Military arrests and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act are constitutional wherever public safety demands it. Mr. Vallandigham was arrested by the military because he was warring against the military by labouring to prevent the raising of troops and encouraging desertion." President Lincoln states that he does not know whether in his own discretion he would have arrested Mr. Vallandigham, but he thinks commanders in the field better judges of particular cases. He will discharge Mr. Vallandigham as soon as he can by any means believe that public safety will not suffer by it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The privateer Clarence, the tender of the Florida, has captured six brigs and schooners off Virginia Cape. Three of the vessels were burnt, two released upon giving heavy bonds, and the sixth, the Tacony, received the guns and ammunition of the Clarence, and was turned into a privateer, in the place of the Clarence, which was destroyed. The Federal Naval

Department has despatched thirty vessels of war in search of the Tacony.

The Indiana enrolment excitement continued. A general disinclination to submit to the draft was apparent all over the country.

General McClellan went to Albany to assist the Governor in organising and forwarding troops. A cry for his reappointment had been again raised.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE PROPOSALS OF THE THREE POWERS.

According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Paris, Russia will accept the preliminary bases of the notes of England, France, and Austria; although the Cabinet of St. Petersburg intends to demand in an explanatory note some modifications of the programme of the three Powers. Russia will, it is stated, also ask that the seat of the European conference on the Polish question should be St. Petersburg. The three Powers have agreed to recommend Brussels as the seat of the conference, and express a belief that Russia will accept this arrangement.

The Polish National Government have, it is stated, announced that an armistice could only be consented to on three conditions. First, it must extend to the whole of Poland as before 1772—which is no doubt the meaning of the three great Powers. Next, a plenipotentiary from Poland must be admitted to the conference; and, finally, a National Diet, composed of delegates from all Polish provinces, must meet under the guarantee of the national army already occupying the provinces. Unless these conditions are agreed to, so runs the report, the Poles will hold out to the last.

The Secret National Government has appointed Government Commissioners to be attached to every military command. It has further decreed that all Poles remaining in the service of the Russian army, within the frontiers of Poland as existing in 1772, after the 1st of August next, shall be exiled, shall be deprived of their civil and political rights, and be declared to have forfeited their honour as citizens.

Of the forty-two chiefs of bands who have arisen since the 23rd January (the commencement of the insurrection) twenty have been killed in the different encounters, nine (among whom was Frankowski) have been shot or hanged, and thirteen have disappeared, such as Mileki, Mieroslawski, &c. Macowicz, Ancypa, and Korsak were shot at Mohilew upon the 18th, and Zietinski was executed at Kiew. Czarnecki, Micowicz, and Bokiewicz have been hung at Siedlce and Piotrkow.

The Polish leader, Taczanowski, had a sanguinary engagement with 2,500 Russians near Widawa on the 20th inst., in which the latter lost six guns. In Lithuania, and to a less degree in Podolia, the conflict continues. An insurgent chief, Jordan by name, with 800 men, entered the Kingdom from Galicia. Half of his corps were massacred, and its leader was killed or taken prisoner. Count Tarnowski, Popiel, and Ladislaws Jablonowski were killed. Count Wadriki was mortally wounded. These noblemen held their ground for nine hours against 5,000 Muscovites, reinforced by a formidable force of artillery. The *Ocas* maintains the strict accuracy of Mouravieff's order against women in Lithuania.

The fact is, that General Mouravieff has condemned women who wear mourning to a fine of from 25 to 100 roubles; but if they cannot pay they are flogged with rods. This order has provoked disturbances among the population of Wilna, in the suppression of which the troops have killed forty persons.

The exact number of prisoners in the fortress of Dünaburg, on the 15th June, was 869, and 150 more were expected. Many of them were Polish ladies, some of whom have been brought there in chains from distant parts of the country. Mouravieff had disbanded the corps of cadets which was lately transferred to Wilna. He had also ordered the woods through which the railroad passes to be cleared.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* assiduously maintains that the Polish question is a European one, and that the Emperor will seek no individual action apart from the understanding between the three Powers. All rumours attributing to France any other determination or ideas are false. *La France* asserts that the three Powers have addressed observations to St. Petersburg against the acts of Russian agents in Poland.

The retirement of M. Walewski and M. de Persigny, and the continuance of M. Fould in office, are looked upon by the public as an assurance that France will not engage in war against Russia for the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland. Even those who are opposed to a peace policy admit this interpretation, and regret to see M. Walewski, who represented more than any one else the Polish element in the Cabinet, resign his functions at a moment when the question was certain to be frequently discussed.

A letter, addressed by the Emperor to the President of the Council of State, has been published, in which his Majesty says:—

Our system of centralisation, despite its advantages, is attended by the serious inconvenience of leading to an excess of administrative action. It is impossible to understand why an unimportant communal affair should require investigation lasting at least two years, owing to the intervention of eleven different authorities.

The Emperor further expresses himself convinced of the urgency of this reform necessitating the revision of numerous laws, decrees, ordinances, and Ministerial instructions. His Majesty entrusts this labour to the different sections of the Council of State, "for if," continues the letter, "the Council of State does not administer, it observes the acts of the

Administration." The Emperor concludes by saying:—

As I attach great importance to this reform I rely upon the enlightened zeal of the Council of State to arrive very soon at a satisfactory solution.

La France says that the Russian reply to the notes of the three great Powers upon the Polish question is not expected for a week.

M. Rouland has been nominated first Vice-President of the Senate.

DENMARK.

The Hereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, heir to the Danish crown, born 22nd November, 1792, died suddenly on Monday. The Prince was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great uncle to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Sunday morning the Queen, the Queen of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated.

It is expected that the Queen will leave Windsor Castle on Friday, the 3rd of July, for Osborne.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* writes:—

I am happy to be able to report favourably of the improvement in her Majesty's spirits. She is much more cheerful, and has expressed a desire that the public may be admitted to the station at Windsor when she arrives or departs. She will not visit London until February next, but it is very gratifying to learn that there is every prospect of her quitting her seclusion before that period. Upon the arrival of the Queen of Prussia at Windsor orders were given to have the church bells rung, and there were other indications that the period of mourning has passed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Wednesday afternoon, went to Slough, to be present at the opening of the British Orphan Asylum. An address was presented to the Prince, who replied, and then declared the building dedicated for ever to the purposes of the institution. After some further ceremonial their Royal Highnesses proceeded to another part of the grounds, and there planted two trees, after which they took their departure. In the evening they dined with the Earl and Countess of Derby. On Thursday the Prince gave a dinner at Marlborough House; on Friday the Prince and Princess attended the Guards' ball; and on Monday the Prince of Wales gave an evening party and a dance at Marlborough House to a limited number of the nobility and gentry. The whole of the suite of the principal apartments were prepared for the occasion. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white tulle over white glacé silk, veiled with spotted tulle and trimmed with flowers, the white rose and *Vinea Pervinca*. The ornaments were emeralds and diamonds.

The Cabinet Council on Saturday was held at Lord Palmerston's residence, in consequence of his lordship's indisposition from an attack of gout. Nevertheless, Viscountess Palmerston was able to have an assembly on Saturday night at Cambridge House.

Sir Joshua Jebb, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, died very suddenly on Friday morning. He was riding to his office on an omnibus, when, nearing Charing-cross, he became insensible and fell backwards. He was carried into a neighbouring chemist's, and died in a few moments.

We (*Post*) believe that we may state that the rumours which affirm that the Emperor Napoleon has proposed to the English Government to make some fresh suggestions to the belligerents in America are entirely without foundation. The present is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The Royal Commission on Secondary Punishments has reported against the pampering of convicts and tickets-of-leave.

Law and Police.

COL. DICKSON v. LORD COMBERMERE AND OTHERS.

—The action brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by Colonel Dickson, late of the Tower Hamlets Militia, against Field-Marshal Lord Combermere, General Peel, and the Earl of Wilton, for an alleged conspiracy entered into by them, by which he was deprived of his commission in the army, lost the advantages of his long service, and was otherwise seriously injured, was concluded on Saturday. The facts of the case are simply as follows: Lord Combermere was Lord-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, General Peel was Secretary-at-War, and Lord Wilton was Colonel-in-Chief of the Tower Hamlets Militia. When the regiment was embodied, debts were incurred for mess utensils, for various luncheons, and other matters; and when the corps was disembodied, the tradesmen pressed Colonel Dickson for their money. He did not consider himself more responsible for these claims than the other officers; disputes ensued, and ultimately a commission of inquiry was appointed. Upon the report of that commission, Earl Wilton and Lord Combermere called upon him to resign, which he refused to do; but ultimately, at their alleged instigation, he was deprived of his commission by General Peel. Hence the ground of action. The jury, after five minutes' consultation, found a verdict for defendants.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.—On Wednesday morning Sir H. Cairns continued his address

for the defendant. He was very severe on the character of some of the witnesses for the Crown, or rather, as he said, for Mr. Adams. They had before them five discharged workmen, one crimp, and two informers or spies—a very handsome presentable array of witnesses to call in support of a charge of conspiracy against eminent Liverpool merchants. He believed the jury would decide in such a way as would show that the laws should be upheld not upon presumptive, but upon legal proof. England would not warp her laws to suit the temper of the Foreign Minister, or to meet the exigencies of a foreign state. The Attorney-General then replied. He denied that the proceedings had been instituted in consequence of any pressure by the representative of the Federal Government. The interests of a few persons in Liverpool were not to be consulted in preference to the good feeling which it was desirable should be maintained between this country and the United States. The Judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendants without quitting the box. [Notwithstanding this decision the *Alexandra* remains in charge of the customs' officials at Liverpool. It is stated that an application will at once be made for the release of the vessel. It is doubtful, however, whether the ship will be released until after the Attorney-General's bill of exceptions is discussed.]

THE APPEAL CASE IN "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—This case has been further argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On Thursday Dr. Rowland Williams, following the Rev. H. B. Wilson, pleaded his own cause. The Queen's Advocate and Mr. Coleridge were then heard on behalf of the Bishop of Salisbury. The latter, on Friday, argued that the greatest latitude of criticism was allowed to clergymen of the Church of England, limited only by the presence of inspiration as had been described. He contended that Dr. Williams had overstepped that limit. A clergyman might use his reason to ascertain the meaning of Scripture, but having ascertained the meaning he was bound by it. To describe the Scriptures as an "expression of devout reason," or "the written voice of the congregation," was to reduce the Bible to the level of other religious books which had been written by Churchmen of influence from time to time. The Rev. Mr. Wilson replied, and after a learned and ingenious argument on the question of eternal punishment, said that the Court below had done much more than re-assert that rejected 42nd Article. It had declared the doctrine of eternal misery. Many had thought that incorrigibly wicked sinners would be destroyed after undergoing a certain amount of punishment, but the Court below had laid it down—as the Church of England had never laid it down—that the wretched sinner should be for ever in never-ending torment—that wicked men condemned should be subject to everlasting misery. And this was the doctrine under which he had been suspended from the exercise of his clerical functions. If affirmed by their Lordships it would become the exclusive doctrine of the Church. He contended that the views he held tended to elevate the moral government of God in the minds of men, and to solve many difficulties in the Scriptures otherwise insuperable. Without wishing to anticipate their Lordships' decision, he might be allowed to say that the effect of bringing charges of this kind against a clergyman tended to most painful consequences, and that if the charges against him were not proved, the greatest reparation was due to the original defendant. The Rev. Dr. Williams briefly addressed the Court in reply, contending against the theory of Sir R. Phillimore, that there was no human element in the Scriptures, and quoting the 11th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians in support of his view. The rev. gentleman left the whole case to their Lordships' equity. Their Lordships rose at a quarter past four. When the judgment will be delivered it is of course at present impossible to predict.

Miscellaneous News.

THREATENED DETENTION OF ANOTHER SHIP AT LIVERPOOL.—Two of Blakeley's large guns, each capable of carrying 700lb. shot, were about to be shipped for Callao by the steamship *Gibraltar*, when the *Times* says, notice was served on the owners of the vessel by the custom-house authorities at Liverpool to the effect that if the guns were put on board, the ship will be detained on the suspicion that they are destined for a Southern Confederate American port.

ELECTIONS.—The Berwick election is over, and the Conservative candidate has triumphed. At the nomination on Saturday, Mr. Mitchell, Liberal, had the show of hands, but at the poll on Monday, Mr. Cargill headed him by a majority of eighteen. The votes were recorded as follows:—Mr. Cargill, 328; Mr. Mitchell, 310. The late member, Capt. Gordon, was a Conservative. At Lisburn Mr. E. W. Verner, Conservative, has been returned by a majority of forty-nine votes over his antagonist, Mr. Richardson, the Liberal candidate.

EMIGRATION FROM THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.—A joint deputation, composed of representatives from the National Colonial Emigration Society and the London branch of the Manchester Emigrants' Aid Society, had an interview with the Lord Mayor's Mansion House Relief Committee on Friday last, for the purpose of soliciting a grant in aid of emigration. Sir R. G. McDonnell stated that the National Colonial Society had already sent out a large number of applicants, and had granted several hundred pounds towards the emigration of others, and that if the society had an ample supply of funds,

they were in a position to compass an unlimited amount of public good. Mr. James Heywood (on behalf of the Manchester society) clearly showed that the combined operations of the joint societies had been most useful in sending out to the colonies persons who would really become valuable additions to our colonial prosperity. The relief committee voted 500*l.* to each society for emigration purposes.

THE RECENT CASE OF DEATH FROM OVERWORK.—Dr. Lankester has presented a report to the vestry of St. James's, Westminster, in reference to the workrooms and bedrooms of Madame Elise, in whose establishment the unfortunate girl Mary Anne Walkley recently died. He says that in the bedroom where she died there was provision for ventilation, in so far that the upper sash of the window can be let down, and that, supposing four people slept in the room, each would have about 340 cubic feet of air. In the workrooms sixty young girls were at work, and they had little more than sixty cubic feet of air each. He suggests that such establishments should be put under Government inspection.

DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes was held on Tuesday at the offices, 19, Coleman-street; Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., in the chair. The report of the directors congratulated the subscribers upon the success of the undertaking, as well morally as commercially. The mortality in those buildings was at the rate of 20 per 1,000, and of the deaths 29 were those of children under ten years of age. The general average mortality of the City was 23 per 1,000, and of Whitechapel as high as 36 per 1,000. The net profits amounted to 2,967*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase of 342*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* on those of the previous year, out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, leaving 238*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to be carried to the guarantee fund, thereby increasing it to 2,247*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* There was, too, a sum of 4,000*l.* in hand for the extension of the operations of the association, and they proposed to build a block for 34 families at Mile-end New Town. The report was adopted.

THE GUARDS' BALL TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—This entertainment, which has excited extraordinary interest amongst the higher circles, took place on Friday night in the picture-galleries of the International Exhibition building. The beautiful rooms were decorated in the most elegant manner. The Queen kindly placed at the service of the committee the whole of the temporary fittings used at Buckingham Palace on festive occasions. Emulating this royal liberality, several members of the highest aristocracy contributed the wealth of their gold and silver plate without limitation; and the value of the plate and ornaments is stated at two millions sterling. The company, which was limited to 1,400, commenced to arrive about nine o'clock, and the brilliant throng assembled in one of the galleries about ten o'clock to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived shortly after. The ball was opened by a quadrille of sixteen couples, the Duke of Cambridge, as first among the gallant entertainers, leading forth the Princess of Wales, while the Prince danced with the Princess Mary. Both the Prince and Princess seemed delighted with their reception, and the Princess especially was radiant with smiles and kindly recognitions of the fair faces around. The Princess Mary also excited universal admiration. The supper-room presented a scene of almost regal magnificence. Not a minute did the Prince lose after his return in recommencing the festivities of the evening, and again figure after figure succeeded each other rapidly, the Prince with his untiring vivacity and kind genial humour standing up in every set, and the Princess also dancing often, but not waltzing. It was getting well on to the gray of dawn before their Royal Highnesses had quitted the room, while many of the company remained till five or six o'clock.

WALKING THROUGH WATER.—Some interesting experiments were performed on Monday on the ornamental water in the Crystal Palace grounds, to test the power of a man to walk through water in an upright position. A number of scientific gentlemen assembled to witness the proceedings. The man who was to operate had on one of Stewart's patent floats, which consist of two air-tight vessels, one fitted under the chest, and the other down the back, and communicating with each other by a tube. These being worn under the ordinary clothes, were not visible to the public, and created no small astonishment to the uninitiated to see a man endeavouring, but in vain, to sink himself. Having satisfied the company of the perfect buoyancy of the float, he next proceeded to put on a pair of Mr. Stewart's propellers. These are a kind of small paddle neatly constructed to fix on each heel, and so arranged that when the foot moves forward, it cuts through the water edgeways, but as soon as it is subjected to a lateral pressure the paddle shifts, so as to offer a broad flat surface of resistance to the water. This simple arrangement enabled the man to walk about the same as if he were on land. Having gone through every variety of test that could be suggested, he took off the paddles and walked away, the general public wondering at his performances. The gentlemen for whose information the experiments were tried expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result.

The judge of the London Sheriffs' Court has decided, on the authority of the Court of Exchequer, that, in the absence of a written agreement, it is not necessary for a weekly tenant to give his landlord a week's notice to quit apartments.

Literature.

MACLEAR'S "CHRISTIAN MISSIONS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES."*

An excellent work has been added to the admirable series of "Manuals," by the publication of which Mr. Macmillan has laid students under so great an obligation: its great subject, the Christianisation of those new races out of which modern Europe was developed when the Roman empire had done its work. It does not touch, or at most more than touch, on the earliest period of Christian missions, when the Cross was planted in the Hesperian peninsula and in Romanised Gaul and Britain. Nor, on the other hand, coming down to more modern times, does it pursue the history of the Jesuit missions in Japan and China, or the more legitimate Christian extension of New England and India. But the field indicated between these limits of time is ample enough, and may, in a certain sense, be said to have been hitherto unoccupied. The gradual and beneficent revolution transacted within it has been traced in the masterly works of Neander and Milman, and in one section of it, in the graphic sketches of Canon Stanley's Eastern Church; but we are not aware that the attempt has been hitherto made to combine the whole in a single volume sufficiently full to convey adequate impressions either of the nature of the work achieved or of the individuality of the leading actors.

The Teutonic and Slavonian races appear to have been reserved by Providence and exempted from the sway of the great "iron" kingdom, so as to form sounder and more uncorrupt material for the new world that was to be. The defeat of Varus and his three legions kept Germany intact; and the conquests of Trajan on the northern banks of the Danube hardly produced a superficial impression on the vast extent and population of the Slave race. Add to this the on-pressing hordes which swept continually westward into Europe from the steppes of Asia, and it will appear how great was the domain to be won for Christ, even two or three centuries after the Gospel had, in the hyperbolic words of St. Paul, been "preached to every nation under heaven." Mr. Maclear has prefixed to his work a sketch of the Pagan mythological systems of Germany and Slavonia. This introduction will no doubt be welcome to many, and yet it strikes us as rather an excrescence. We do not see much connexion between Odin and Thor and the Æsir [of Scandinavian Eddas, and the labours of Christian evangelists. The early missionaries paid little heed to the peculiarities of mythologies all of which they regarded as alike false and devilish. Speaking of the contemporary Christian writers, Dean Milman observes, "They are in general barren of this kind of information; they rarely enter into detail on the nature and rites of the old religion; they speak of them in one sweeping tone of abhorrence—they condemn them under the vague term of 'idols,' or adopt the Roman usage of naming them after the deities of Greece and Rome." And we are inclined to think that such a spirit of dealing with them is more suitable to the purpose of a narrator of "Christian Missions." Then, too, books on Scandinavian mythology and kindred subjects have been so numerous of late, that a writer on any special subject is justified in assuming a sufficient knowledge of it for his purpose.

"The present work," the author tells us in his preface, "in its original form obtained the Maitland Prize for the year 1861"; but since that time he has worked laboriously upon it, verifying the numerous references, and expanding portions which had before been left in mere outline. There is a general and perhaps not altogether unfounded prejudice against "prize essays." It is thought that in them we are more likely to meet with apprentice or journeyman's than master's work; and that such a kind of composition is more favourable to display than real knowledge. But the present work bears marks of careful original inquiry, as well as of natural inclination to the subject. The style is scholarly and chaste, though it has a little of the formality of that otherwise admirable writer the excellent and lamented Hardwick,—who appears to have been, to some extent, the author's model. It rather wants movement, and the freshness of real life—such life as makes itself felt in many a less accomplished and unimpeachable writer, and the absence of which gives an impression of monotony. It may, perhaps, be the case that this is inevitable in a "Manual" such as this is. In one or two cases we have noted an ambiguity of expression which might easily have been avoided. Thus (p. 73). in

a statement of the rules of the Synod of St. Patrick, we are told, that "a priest who has been excommunicated may be admitted to the communion, but can never recover his degree; if he come from Britain, he cannot be allowed to officiate without a letter of recommendation; if he receive another who has been excommunicated, both must suffer the same punishment." If it becomes apparent who the "he" is, it is certainly not due to a perspicuous use of the pronoun. Somewhat in the same way, Mr. Maclear's account of the settlement of St. Columba in the Western Isles (p. 84) is not so clear as it might have been made. Nor are we aided by the illustration, that "the people" (apparently the Picts) "numbered scarcely more than twenty thousand, or about half the present population of Glasgow!" We notice too a kind of tendency—much more favoured of the last century than of us—to avoid using the name of a man, even when it might be every way better to do so, as being clearer and more concise, and in lieu thereof, to employ a description or circumlocution. Instead of saying, as Mr. Maclear does, for example, "this work" (the conversion of England) "was reserved for the monk of St. Andrew, whom we have just mentioned"—why not plainly say "St. Gregory"? The more diffuse circumlocution, indeed, has not a single advantage to plead. But as we have noticed such minor flaws in style, we will do the author the justice to show by a specimen, and one where a man must either acquit himself well or else very ill, that he is capable of writing simply and impressively. Probably most of our readers are more or less familiar with the adventurous story of St. Colum or Columba, the Apostle of Iona: few will have met with a more appropriate and affecting description of the closing scene of his life:—

"At length the day came when he must quit his little band of labourers for ever. For some time he had had presentiments of its approach, and had conversed on the subject with one of his most intimate friends amongst the brethren, and now he looked forward to his speedy release with the consciousness of one who felt that he had 'finished his course' and 'kept the faith,' and might look humbly for his crown. On Saturday he had gone with one of the brethren to the barn where the corn had been stored, and thanked God that He had provided for the wants of the brotherhood, and that for this year at least there would be no lack of food, though he himself would not share it with them. Then, perceiving the sorrow of his companion, he continued, 'This day in the Sacred Scriptures is called Sabbath or Rest. And truly it will be a day of rest to me, for this day I shall bid farewell to the toils of my life, and enter into the rest of Heaven. For now my Lord Jesus Christ deigns to invite me, and to Him shall I at midnight depart.' Together the two then ascended a little hill above the monastery, and then lifting up both his hands to heaven, the saint bestowed upon it his last blessing. Descending they entered the little walled hut, and the saint began to transcribe the thirty-fourth Psalm; but on coming to the words in the 11th verse, 'They who seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good,' he remarked that he had come to the end of a page, and to a place where he might well stop. 'The next words,' said he, 'Come ye, my children, hearken unto me,' belong rather to my successor than to me. Then rising, he went to vespers, and when they were ended, returned to his cell, and sent his last exhortation by his friend to his disciples, urging them to love and good-will, and expressing his hope of meeting them hereafter. The night wore on, and on the turn of midnight, as the bell rang for matins, he rose and went to the chapel, and knelt down before the altar in prayer. The lights had not as yet been brought in, but he was supported by his faithful disciple till the rest of the brethren entered, who no sooner saw what was rapidly drawing nigh, than they set up a bitter cry, and burst forth into lamentation. But Columba looked upon them with cheerfulness, and tried to raise his right hand, as if to bless them. His voice failing, he could only make the accustomed sign, and with his hand lifted up in blessing, he breathed his last, on the morning of Sunday, June the 9th, 597, in the 77th year of his age."—Pp. 92–94.

Truly "there were giants" in those days:—another of whom was the Apostle of Germany, English Winifrid or "Boniface,"—the eleventh centenary of whose heroic death Germany has so recently (1855) celebrated, and whose career is described by our author with considerable fullness. Few scenes in all history indeed are more striking and impressive, than that in which the fiery chariot even then ready for his translation—in the majesty of divine peace and martyr-faith, confronts unarmed and unresisting a treacherous host rushing on to attack him where he looked for submissive candidates for Christian baptism! Here, and in other places of special interest, the author has judiciously varied the brief, succinct treatment proper to a student's manual by those details without which all history becomes intolerably dry.

Besides the history of the Christianisation of Germany and of Slavonia—the latter perhaps less interesting to us as Englishmen, but scarcely less important in the history of the world,—the author discusses, somewhat briefly, the relations of the Christian Church to Moslemism and Judaism in the former half of the present millenium of the Christian era. The "compulsory conversion" of Jews and Moors is a painful supplement to a grand story. The con-

cluding chapters, on the general features of Medieval missionary labour, deal with certain characteristic features of a common work, to have discussed which in the body of the History would have interfered too much with its thread, and would indeed have been impracticable without the illustrations it furnishes from various fields. We have said enough to show that the present is a valuable contribution to the study of Church History.

SERMONS BY REV. E. L. HULL.*

Before entering upon any examination of this volume, we cannot do better than give a specimen of its contents. In the following extract one may see the influence of Coleridge's "Ode to Dejection"; but such an influence can hardly reach those who are in any danger of being overpowered by it—the originality and individuality of style and thought are unmistakeable:—

"Now, in showing how, from belief in an unseen Christ, a deep, full, present joy rises in the heart, I must begin by drawing a broad distinction between joy in the Christian sense and happiness in the popular idea; for it is by confounding these two that men have been unable to understand how the obedience, the sacrifice, the cross of Christian life are the very fountains of its joy. The grand difference between the two lies in this, that joy rises from within the soul to pervade its life; while happiness, in the popular sense, is an emotion awakened from without the soul by its external circumstances. The one belongs to the permanent character of the man, and is not destroyed by the alteration of his earthly state; the other is produced by the conditions under which he lives. The one is the offspring of the deep life of the everlasting soul; the other is the offspring of the passing changes of its sojourn in the world. The one comes like a fountain from the heart, and is not destroyed by worldly loss or sorrow; the other depends on the outward world. So essentially different are these two, that joy may grow strong in circumstances which utterly destroy happiness. To be happy, for instance, is to possess wealth and comfort, and enjoy the social sympathy of life—to have a name respected and unblemished in the world; but in the deepest dens of poverty—in the lonely solitude of midnight hills—in the desolation of barren islands—amidst scorn, desertion, and slander—joy may rise grandly in the soul, and flood its being with the full tide of the peace of heaven. In practical life, the stronger and nobler spirits often despise happiness, because they have caught some glimpse of what the Christian means by joy. Some men, brought up in the very lap of luxury, and encircled from childhood with all the means of happiness, fling them aside in disdain, and pass years of privation and toil in sailing through frozen seas, and enduring the horrors of eternal winter. And why? They know that in endurance and in sacrifice there is a kind of joy which thrills the soul, and for it they throw away the charms of luxurious repose. You find that the noblest spirits see little attraction in quietude, in ease, in pleasure. Their attractions are toil, endeavour, difficulty. These have voices which summon their souls while all the syren music of happiness fails to draw them. And why? but because they feel that the joy which a soul, conscious of its moral grandeur, experiences in endeavouring and toiling, is nobler far than all the charms of that happiness which springs from the outward circumstances of life? And so profound is man's feeling of this difference, that there are men, and I confess I sympathise with them most cordially, who find little charm in the popular pictures of the happiness of heaven. What, they ask you, what to us are the cloudless skies, the bright fields, the choral music, which are so often painted as reserved for the good? We want to be freed from the curse of self, we want to be filled with the eternal love that shall raise us to labour for God; not to be lulled in eternal slumber. We want the immortal youth that shall aspire after God's life; not immortal ease. For the deepest cry of man is, not for happiness, but to be pure, noble, self-sacrificing, divine, in one word to be filled with that which the Christian Bible calls the 'peace of God.' Now, this emotion of the inner soul, this thrill of blessedness welling from the heart, and rising through loss, sacrifice and endurance, this is Christian joy."

These sermons and sketches of sermons have been issued at present only for private circulation. We hope the editor, Mr. Hull's brother, will be encouraged to present them to the public at large. In judging them it should be remembered that Mr. Hull himself never thought of even the semi-publication which has been accorded to them: he would doubtless have shrunk from giving any extended publicity to such spontaneous and unrevised efforts as this volume contains. He had too just a sense of what is due to the public to give an easy consent to the publication of his sermons. He was, his brother tells us, repeatedly urged to publish, but invariably refused, saying, "I shall do better by-and-by." He was very young—only thirty—when he died, and we think he showed both wisdom and modesty in the refusal, and we believe the sermons now printed fully justify his own expectation that he would have "done better by-and-by." We say this, not in disparagement of the book, but in justice to the man. We think Mr. Charles Hull has done well in giving a selection from his brother's discourses to the public, and we hope they will have an extended circulation. They are admirable specimens of what a certain class of sermons ought to be. We do not regard them as of the highest order of pulpit

* A History of Christian Missions during the Middle Ages. By GEORGE FREDERICK MACLEAR, M.A. Macmillan.

* Sermons and Sketches, of Sermons preached at Union Chapel, King's Lynn. By the late Rev. E. L. HULL, B.A. Printed for private circulation by Yates and Alexander, London.

efforts. They are not remarkable for either comprehensiveness of range in the choice of subjects or for profundity of treatment in regard to any particular theme. There is a deficiency in the didactic and teaching element,—the topics are uniformly treated in a pastoral and imaginative, rather than in a theologic or analytic way. The preacher addresses himself to the heart, the imagination, the fancy, the moral and æsthetic perceptions, rather than to the more intellectual and reasoning faculties. There is much in all this to indicate a mind growing rather than mature—an impression which is confirmed by the literary qualities of the sermons. The style is carefully finished, the vocabulary is copious and yet select, the sentences well constructed and harmonious in their flow. There is a bright and warm colouring pervading the discourses; occasionally also there is an exuberance in the language,—a too liberal use of intensifying epithets, a too frequent recurrence of such words as *earnest, grand, mighty, intense*—not unnatural or unhealthy in a young preacher, but indicating a luxuriant fancy not yet sufficiently brought under the dominion of sound reason, hardly yet tamed down to sobriety. There is a rich vein of poetry running through most of the sermons, and we can imagine that Mr. Hull might, if he had chosen, have wooed the muses with some success. The hearers of these discourses probably found them deeply interesting and inspiring: their perception of truth would be made clearer, and their sympathy with it more loving and practical. The moral and spiritual results of such teaching could not fail to be most valuable. On looking through only the titles we see that the objects aimed at are such as these,—thankfulness, aspiration, devoutness, joy, hope, resignation, fervour, purity, reverence, perseverance, praise, patience, worship. We do not wish to convey the impression that the feelings, the merely sentimental elements, are exclusively addressed. Mr. Hull did not fall into this mistake—he seems to have been aware that no cultivated mind will admit impressions or emotions which do not rest on a rational and intelligible basis. There is no empty declamation in these sermons. In fact, one singular merit is that the preacher endeavours always—not uniformly with complete success,—to grasp the law or principle that lies at the root of moral and spiritual facts. Passionate appeal to feeling is often to be found associated with a hard, illiberal intellectual dogmatism, which tends to paralyse genuine or deep emotion. Mr. Hull does not seem to have aimed primarily at raising all sorts of ghostly fears, hopes, joys, and alarms from the vasty deep of unenlightened and disorderly, but agitated and tumultuous spiritual forces. Upon this chaotic limbo of undisciplined feelings he would not attempt to raise the stately superstructure of Christian character. He speaks with full and intelligent conviction, and he conveys his beliefs, as living realities, the ground of all pure and deep emotion, to the minds of his hearers. Thus he is affirmative without being dogmatic—earnest and impressive without being vague. The theologic element is not very conspicuous—not sufficiently so we think; and this is one of the deficiencies we alluded to in remarking the want of didactic force in the sermons. There are sufficient evidences that Mr. Hull held firmly by the great doctrines and facts of Christianity—but the theology is somewhat shapeless and immature. It would doubtless have gained form and coherence had he lived longer—but in the volume before us, theology, though sound and Scriptural, keeps in the background as though the preacher were conscious of its incompleteness. While reading the sermons carefully one may detect a consciousness of theologic and metaphysic difficulties hovering about the subjects discussed—such a consciousness as any one must possess who has any vital contact with the life that is everywhere stirring around him. There is no evidence that the preacher is entangled or embarrassed by these difficulties, even though they may not be fully met on their own ground. He fronts them, armed with living and everlasting Christian verities, too substantial to be endangered by the perplexities of criticism or philosophy. He can thus encourage free thought and ample study, because the rock on which he stands is impregnable by human assault. No one can sympathise with the liberal and devout spirit that pervades these sermons without feeling assured that the author would, had he lived, have gathered strength and done good service in the church. There is good culture, earnest purpose, devout feeling, unflinching courage “to face ‘the spectres’ of the mind, poetic enthusiasm, large and liberal sympathies,—all the elements which would have ripened into a vigorous manhood. We cannot but lament that such rich promise should have failed of its earthly fulfilment, and trust that many young preachers, with devout and cultivated minds, may arise in our midst to fill the chasms which death has so recently made.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.*

Professor Robertson was known in Scotland during his lifetime chiefly for the active part which he took in the movements which led to and followed the disruption of the Church Establishment. This it was which first brought him prominently before the public. Before that time he had lived in comparative obscurity; passing through the College curriculum at Aberdeen as a hard-working student, much given to mathematics, and with a miraculous power of making one pound go as far as twenty usually do, which seems peculiar to the students of Scottish Universities. After the usual ordeal of examinations and tutorship, he became head master of Gordon's Hospital in Aberdeen, an office which he appears to have filled with much credit. After three years he became parish minister of Ellon, where he remained nine years, till his removal to Edinburgh, and his exchange of the duties of a parish minister for those of a University professor. He seems to have carried into his ministerial work very much the same qualities and plans which he used in training the Aberdeen boys in Gordon's Hospital. He was a rigid, almost stern, disciplinarian; the same logical exactness of mind which made the mathematics his favourite study, enabled him to establish an almost military discipline, first in his school, then in his parish. He divided his parish into districts, and was accustomed to assemble the residents of each district on a given day, requiring valid excuses for absentees, for whom he would appoint another opportunity, “only meet them he must somewhere.” These visitations seem to have borne somewhat of the character of academic examinations, and if the “tawse” or rod was not applied to the backs of the lazy and ignorant, rebukes and admonitions, even more to be dreaded, were pretty freely bestowed upon them. The intense practical energy of the man, which was afterwards employed in such good service in wider spheres, made him eager for work wherever he might be placed. He was restless in the midst of a disorderly unorganised district, and the work of bringing order out of the chaos was the only work that could satisfy his active mind and organising impulses. While he was at Ellon the ecclesiastical agitations began, which were to produce such momentous results in the Church of Scotland. It will be remembered that the conflict arose on the subject of patronage—the rights of patrons of livings to appoint, and the extent of veto-power to be conceded to presbyteries and congregations. It was the leaven of Voluntarism working amidst Church institutions pledged to allegiance to the State. The issue could scarcely have been other than it proved to be. There is, so far as we can see, no possible amalgamation between the two systems. No Church can serve two masters. By claiming the power of self-government, it weakens the chain that binds it to the State, and by inevitable laws that chain must ultimately be dissolved or broken. Dr. Robertson was strongly Conservative in his tendencies, and appears to have had a natural bias towards a strong civil government. Throughout the controversy (for the battle was fought as much on the arena of logic as in direct practical movement) he defended the civil rather than the ecclesiastical powers. It is strange to see the inconsistencies into which his logical mind allowed itself to be drawn in the endeavour to balance between contending powers and incommensurable interests. Thus, in one of his speeches, he is reported as referring to “patronage” in these terms:—

“There were serious objections to patronage, he would admit. He would think it a right modification of it that no man who was not in the communion of one of the Churches established by law should be entitled to be a patron. It was a right and Christian principle that the State should not commit the exercise of patronage but to those whom they had reason to believe to be Christian men.”—P. 119.

He knew that the duty of appointing ministers is so momentous that it ought not to be held on the same tenure as ordinary property—he saw that in such work as much Christian light and discretion should be brought to bear upon the case as possible. And yet, in order that purity and wisdom and impartiality might be secured, he would consent to a premium on hypocrisy, by making a profession of attachment to a particular Church a condition for holding a right which, in a secular point of view, is equivalent to the gift of an annuity. The right of presenting to a living, viewed in a civil light, is essentially a marketable commodity—perfectly representable in cash. And if it is held by individuals it must be held by them not as Christians, but as citizens. And yet Dr. Robertson would have given the State a right to rob an individual of his right to the disposal of this kind of annuity, on grounds

* *Life of Rev. James Robertson, D.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh.* By Rev. R. H. CHARTERIS, M.A. Blackwood. 1863.

as utterly irrelevant to real qualifications for holding property as the possession of a white hat or a Roman nose. He would probably have admitted that one of the fundamental distinctions between Church and State is, that the State looks to outward circumstances and overt acts; the Church speaks to the spiritual nature and looks at inward character. He would, however, amalgamate the two by giving the State the right to declare who are and who are not Christian men. It is easy to see in all this the germs of unlimited intolerance, persecution, and arbitrary exercise of power,—as well as individual corruption and ecclesiastical degradation. The fruitless attempt to bring these two powers to work harmoniously together on the same platform wrought the disruption of the Scottish Church.

Dr. Robertson was equally illogical in his attitude towards the Voluntary principle. He professed to distrust it, as incompetent to deal with the lowest strata of society. When he began the Endowment scheme with which his name was, in the latter part of his life most honourably associated, his object was to induce the Government to extend the parochial system in Scotland by founding a number of new parishes in those parts where the parish districts were too large, or the population too numerous. He could not induce the Government to carry out his plan of endowing new parishes, and accordingly he endeavoured to accomplish the same by voluntary efforts. He desired to raise 600,000*l.*, as an invested capital, yielding an annual income of 24,000*l.*, by which 200 chapels would be endowed with a stipend of 120*l.* By untiring personal efforts, he and those associated with him in the scheme raised nearly 400,000*l.* And yet he distrusted the Voluntary principle—as if that principle may not be as legitimately used in large, organised schemes, as in individual, scattered and spasmodic efforts. No one can refuse to honour the energy, and perseverance and industry with which he worked his schemes. He threw his whole soul into them. It is difficult to imagine how he could have managed to do justice to his duties as Professor of Ecclesiastical History during the zealous and unremitting prosecution of such vast public labours. Indeed, we cannot but presume that he must to some extent have sacrificed the professor's chair for the platform and the immense amount of correspondence entailed upon him by the Endowment scheme.

The life of Professor Robertson will be chiefly interesting to those who wish to study the ecclesiastical doings in Scotland during and immediately after the Disruption movement. As a biography the work does not strike us as particularly successful. Glimpses of his family life are indeed given, and a few letters in which much personal feeling and domestic affection are expressed. But altogether the subject of the book stands before us almost exclusively in his public capacity, exercising his martinet away over school or parish, performing immense feats of logical fence in debating the Veto right with Dr. Cunningham, and other contumacious “Non-Intrusionists”—presiding, as Moderator, over the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,—summoning crowded public meetings, sometimes two or three in a day, to make “effective demonstrations” for the Endowment scheme,—writing urgent letters to men in every rank in all parts of the kingdom, appealing for aid in carrying forward the work he had undertaken. Perhaps the biographer is right in keeping the more private features of his hero in the background. A life, so busy in outward matters, must have carried the din of gathering crowds, and the reverberations of their “loud cheers,” into the inmost recesses of private life. On the whole his life was a success; Scotland will for many generations bear the traces of the work which he accomplished.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Fairy Book. The Best Popular Fairy Stories selected, and rendered anew; by the Author of “John Halifax, Gentleman.” (London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) The editor tells us that this is meant to be “the best collection attainable of that ‘delight of all children, and of many grown people who retain the child-heart still, the old-fashioned, time-honoured, classic fairy tale.’” Compiled from all sources, including the real old English stories of Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant-killer, Beauty and the Beast, &c., it also appropriates from Grimm, Madame d'Aulnois, and others, whatever is suited to its purpose. Whenever it was possible to get at the original of a tale, it has been carefully compared with its original form, re-translated if necessary, or written anew from various versions. There has been bestowed on such labour all the skill, taste, and fine feeling that one is accustomed to expect from the author of “John Halifax”; and we have ourselves experienced nothing but pleasure and full satisfaction from her performance. The genuine fairy tales of our youth, that have been classic for generations, but are of unknown authorship, the editor has left

In what she justly calls their "charming Saxon simplicity of style, and intense realism of narration," as being susceptible of no touch of improvement. All modern stories have been excluded. It is quite noticeable that pains so intelligent and patient should have been used by so deep-hearted an editor, where less discerning and less genial minds would account them wasted. We have often acknowledged our belief in the usefulness as well as delightfulness to children of fairy tales: and, in the interests of our boys and girls, we thank Miss Mulock with all our heart and soul for what she has so worthily done to supply them with the best renderings of tales that, far more than most "instructive narratives" and stories "founded on fact," have both "an ever-green immortality," and a power to educate the imagination and to reach the heart. This volume is worthy of "The Golden Treasury Series," and is for fairy literature what Mr. Palgrave's volume is to our lyrical poetry, or Sir Roundell Palmer's to our Hymnology. It is the henceforth standard edition of our classical fairy tales. There is a beautiful vignette, in illustration of the "Sleeping Beauty," by Mr. Noel Paton. — *The Destiny of the Human Race: A Scriptural Inquiry.* By the author of "The Study of the Bible." Two vols. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is a careful and reverent work, on a subject of the deepest interest. The author is in no direct antagonism to the essence of orthodox theology; though he accounts it perverted, corrupted, and encrusted with the traditions of men. He simply seeks to ascertain, "whether it has, or has not, pleased God to reveal in Holy Scripture anything regarding the final destiny of the human race viewed collectively and as a whole?" Looking at the multitudes of all ages, which in each successive generation accumulate an amount of sin and sorrow, of superstition, cruelty, and blood, at the very thought of which the mind reels, till it is recollected what are the still existing capacities for much that is far higher and nobler, and what God himself is towards his creatures, it is attempted to answer the question, Whither do these beings go? The author recognises the true nature of sin, acknowledges the supernatural accomplishment of a redemption, holds firmly by a real and efficient atonement — although finding it rather in the whole life and work of Christ, than in his death only, which is regarded as the consummation and final intense expression of the atoning efficacy of his whole manifestation, while, still, the error of resolving the atonement into the one fact of the incarnation is carefully avoided, — and admits, as running like a line of light through the Bible, a divine purpose which secures the existence of an elect church, chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world. But the conclusion at which he arrives is, that the vast mass of humanity is destined to a future probation. Notwithstanding, he is no Universalist; — he does not seek to explain away or diminish the force of those passages of Scripture which relate to the doom of the ungodly; — does not suppose that any difficulty exists as to the Bible teaching concerning the future lot of those, be they many or few, who in whatever form, obtain such an acquaintance with the will of God, that the acceptance or rejection of the salvation offered in the Gospel becomes with them a matter of necessity. He is most reverent towards the Scriptures, and submits implicitly to their authority as interpreted by what he conceives to be pure and simple deference to their inspiration and infallibility. He does not speculate, — he does not dogmatise, — but asks only, what saith the Scripture? He widely and radically differs from many of the specialities which he has introduced into his survey of the problems belonging to that department of theology which he investigates: but it would be shameful to deny or to withhold that he displays honesty, reverence, and cultivated ability in his attempts at the critical and spiritual interpretation of the Word of God. His scheme seems to be, that the work of Christ has given existence to an elect divine society, the character of the members of which would, if it could be ascertained, be found in every instance to be fully worthy of their election, and to whom salvation in its fullest, grandest sense is imparted; — that there are those who are regenerate, and those who are converted, but not elect, to whom also salvation, with future assured possibilities of advance, is granted; — that there are, further, those who have been in direct contact with all the blessed powers of the work of Christ and have striven against them, rejected them, hated them, and that they form "the cursed" who depart into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels, under an "irreversible sentence," and subjected to an "eternal punishment," something inflicted, as the antithesis to "eternal life"; — while, lastly, there is the great mass of men from whom all these classes are sifted, the spiritually unenlightened, those who have never understood, and therefore have never accepted or rejected, the Gospel, whether involved in the thick darkness of heathenism or lost amid the mists of a superstitious and sectarian Christianity, and who, therefore, are saved, but with a lower salvation than that of the elect and regenerate, and are brought under a probation adapted to their weakness and in harmony with what is to be their final position in the universe. This last point is argued and defended with much earnestness and ability. It is not attempted to show where, and in what way, such future probation will be effected: but it is maintained that Scripture — which the writer examines fully and carefully wherever it seems to pronounce on or to imply any part of this subject — warrants (the belief that it will commence

immediately after the resurrection, will be carried on upon the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, and will be accomplished by and through the agency of the elect church. Objections drawn from the supposed opposition to this view of express declarations of Scripture, or from supposed tendencies to increase scepticism and indifference, or from supposed tendency to discourage preaching and missionary effort, with some others, are carefully if not convincingly answered. We do not criticise the work: we do not sanction or commend it. We recognise a true and earnest and devout believer in the author — to us unknown: and willingly testify that those who are (most intensely opposed to the views he supposes to have been deduced by him from the Scriptures, can neither confound him with the shallow caviller at the mystery of human destiny, nor accuse him as the mere rationalistic universalist, nor despise the knowledge and spiritual feeling with which he has discussed the subject. We must add, that, whatever relief such a conclusion as his may bring to the occasional doubt and despair with which the destinies of the vast masses of mankind may be contemplated by a certain order of minds, we cannot think its practical value as direct and important as the author does, even if it be true. The mind that in faith is assured that the Judge of all the earth will do right, and in reverence refrains from mapping-out the eternal, has already all that is truly vital and vitalising, that this view if established could supply for the vindication of the ways of God and for the direction of human effort according to his will. — *The Book of Job: by the late Rev. GEORGE CROLY, LL.D.* (Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.) This posthumous work by one who was a remarkable preacher and a graceful writer of verse, is introduced by an affectionate and justly admiring biographical sketch of the author by his son. The view taken of the book of Job, however, is by no means a proof of the soundness of the late Dr. Croly's Biblical scholarship, though it may display his ingenuity and resource. His opinion is, that it "records a great providential transaction — establishing for its own age a moral principle of the 'first necessity, and giving to posterity a distinct and memorable type of the Jewish nation from the reign of Solomon to the end of the world.'" This supposed typical relation to the history of Judah may be exhibited in one or two details. The three friends of Job, who came by appointment to comfort him when he reasoned against God, represent the three prophets, Daniel, Ezekiel, and Jeremiah, sent to the captives of Judah, one to each of their three portions, in a time of divided opinions and general distraction of council. The singular beauty and especial names of Job's three daughters foreshadow the glory and splendour which await the Jewish race when miraculously restored after the image of the restoration of Job's fortunes. Of course, then, "the ten tribes, however scattered, shall be reunited to Judah and Benjamin, and their territory shall be Canaan." We are not contemptuous in giving only these brief indications of the mode of exposition, and of its basis; but would justify ourselves for refraining from extended notice of a work utterly arbitrary in its principles of interpretation, and injurious, as we believe, to an intelligent and profitable use of one of the most interesting books of the Old Testament. — *A Popular Treatise on Photography. Also, a Description of, and Remarks on the Stereoscope and Photographic Optics.* By D. VAN MONCKHOVEN. Translated by W. H. THORNTWATTE, Ph.D., &c. (London: Virtue Brothers and Co.) This little work — issued in the publishers' scientific series, originated by Mr. Weale — is by a continental photographer of the highest reputation; and has received the emphatic commendations of the leading photographic journals. It is brief, full, clear, and thoroughly practical. Some of the notes enter with excellent intelligibility into the scientific principles of photographic operations. For the collodion process in all its modifications no more complete or perfect work could at present be desired. No amateur should be without it. The translator has every fitness, both in general culture as an optician and in special practice as a photographer, for the accurate reproduction of the work in English: and has, by various alterations, made it more valuable and available as a manual of photographic art.

Poetry.

A SONNET FOR JULY, 1863.

TRUTH.

Sauntering and dreaming in the summer sun,
When yet the dreams of life had scarce begun,
Revering in childish fancies, while the hours
Were long as July days; 'twas then with flowers
I first made friends, taking them to my heart,
As of that glorious summer-time a part!
Folding them to my child's heart, treasuring them
More than the pure gold and the priceless gem.
So, flower among the flowers, I plighted love
That never since hath failed: the holy dove
Of beauty and peace consenting!

Still as fair,
Wandering and dreaming in the July air,
Find I the pansy and the briary rose,
And still as well I love what then I chose!
Ashurst Wood.

The official correspondence is published on the question of precedence of Edinburgh and Dublin. Garter King-at-Arms has decided in favour of Edinburgh.

Cleanings.

A French officer, in garrison at Evreux, has died from a fly-bite on the lip. The insect, it is supposed, had been feeding on putrid meat.

It is said that Sir Fitzroy Kelly, for his admirable pleading in the Dundonald Peerage case, reaped a substantial reward. His fee in all amounted to the sum of 3,000 guineas!

Lord Raynham has brought a bill into Parliament to regulate corporal punishment in schools, providing that such punishments shall not be inflicted otherwise than by the use of a birch rod!

Mr. Weller, a shopkeeper in Glynde, near Lewes, together with his wife and another woman, were killed by lightning while travelling in an open cart on Wednesday last.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons congratulates the fair sex on the pearl-fishery being this year exceedingly productive, no less than a million and a half of pearls having been found in nine million of oysters.

Messrs. Blackwood and Co. have made arrangements with Captains Speke and Grant for the immediate publication of their discoveries in Eastern and Central Africa.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY. — A new movement for the celebration of the Shakspeare Tercentenary has been originated in London, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. Amongst the speakers were Sir R. Hamilton, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Sir C. Nicholson, Sir R. Macdonald, Mr. B. Webster, and Mr. C. H. Bracebridge. It was resolved that a national celebration of the poet's three-hundredth birthday should be held on the 23rd of next April, and commemorated by the erection of a monument in a conspicuous part of London; that the celebration should be under the patronage of her Majesty and the presidency of the Prince of Wales, "with the aid of all classes of the poet's countrymen and admirers everywhere; and that the co-operation of all local and special bodies, and of eminent personages having Shaksperian objects in view, should be invited."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HEATH. — June 20, at Manchester, the wife of the Rev. E. Heath, of a daughter.
DUFF. — June 24, the wife of the Rev. Charles Duff, of Stebbing, of a daughter.
RODFORD. — June 25, at 5, York-terrace, Hull, the wife of the Rev. R. A. Rodford, M.A., LL.B., of a daughter.
MUDIE. — June 26, at The Green, Hampstead, Mrs. C. E. Mudie, of a daughter.
BEVAN. — June 28, the wife of Mr. C. F. Bevan, pharmaceutical chemist, Harwich, Essex, of a daughter.
SAWELL. — June 28, at 8, Hermitage-villas, Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Charles M. Sawell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FIDGE-NEWMAN. — June 18, at the Independent Chapel, Week-street, Maidstone, by the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., pastor, Frederick William Fidge to Rosanna Remnant Newman, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Newman, Sheffield Mills.
GLOVER-READ. — June 19, at the Congregational Church, Highgate, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, Richard Glover, Esq., to Josephine Euphemia Read, both of Highgate. No cards.
HEATH-GUNSTONE. — June 19, at Burnham, by the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater, Mr. Frederick Heath, commercial traveller, to Miss Gunstone.
HOWELL-PUNFIELD. — June 20, at Brunswick Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, Mr. W. H. Howell, of Farrington, Berks, to Fanny Rachel, daughter of the late Mr. F. Punfield, of Brunswick square.
BERRY-LISTER. — June 23, at St. John Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. George Berry, bookkeeper, to Miss Jane Lister, both of Halifax.
HARVEY-WICKS. — June 23, at Colchester, by the Rev. T. W. Davids, Samuel Smith Harvey, of Manningtree, Essex, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of Mr. Wicks, of Colchester, Essex.
MARSH-BETTS. — June 23, at King-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A., Mr. John Marsh, of Holcot, Northamptonshire, to Emily, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Betts, of The Drapery, Northampton. No cards.
DARNTON-HALL. — June 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Newport, by the Rev. J. Lanco, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Cox, the Rev. Peter William Darnton, to Miss Marianne Hall, both of Newport, Monmouthshire.
ACKLAND-DINNIS. — June 24, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Hayercroft, assisted by the Rev. W. Dinis, of the Baptist College, brother of the bride, Mr. James Ackland, of Dolphin-street, to Martha, third daughter of the late Mr. John Dinis, of Falmouth.
BOWDEN-BISHOP. — June 24, at Camden-road Chapel, Alfred James Bowden, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Bishop, London.
BLAKE-MALCOLM. — June 25, at Hull, by the Rev. E. Jukes, Charles Davey Blake, of Newton Abbot, Devonshire, to Margaret, only daughter of Jesse Malcolm, of Hull. No cards.
ARMITAGE-FIRTH. — June 25, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. A. Armitage, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. James Firth, all of Rastrick.
HAY-FRASER. — June 25, at 4, Elder-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Andrew Thomson, D.D., John Hay, Water-of-Leith, to Agnes Marshall, youngest daughter of James Fraser, Esq.
MCMECHAN-CHANDLER. — June 25, at King-street Baptist Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. T. S. Crisp, President of the Baptist College, Stoke's Croft, assisted by the Rev. F. Bosworth, pastor of the King-street Church, the Rev. William H. McMechan, son of Wm. McMechan, Esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin, to Octavia, youngest daughter of John M. Chandler, King-square, Bristol.
HALL-FAULLS. — June 27, at the Weigh House Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, E. C. Hall, Esq., of New York, to Millie, daughter of Mr. T. K. Faulls, London, late of Huddersfield College.
NOWELL-PUGSLEY. — June 29, at Bridgewater, by the Rev. E. H. Jones, Mr. James Nowell, to Miss Susan Pugsley.

DEATHS.

HORSEPOOL. — June 7, at his residence, Welford-road, Leicester, aged sixty-five, Mr. J. Horsepool, pastor of the Baptist Church, Oadby. His end was peace.
WOOD. — June 21, aged sixty-three, Jane, wife of Mr. William Wood, secretary to the Friends' Retreat, York.
HUGHES. — June 24, aged seventy-five, Jane, widow of Mr. D. Hughes, Merthyr et Tredegar, and mother of Mr. David Hughes, Manchester House, Tredegar.
SULLY. — June 24, at Bridgewater, Martha, the third and beloved daughter of the late Thomas Sully, Esq., of Wembdon.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, June 24.

INCOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,776,490	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	5,634,900
		Gold Bullion ..	14,126,490
		Silver Bullion ..	—
£28,776,490		£28,776,490	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000	Government Securities ..	£11,251,395
Reserve ..	8,167,843	Other Securities ..	21,408,064
Public Deposits ..	10,779,053	Notes ..	8,789,500
Other Deposits ..	13,809,996	Gold & Silver Coin ..	899,628
Seven Day and other Bills ..	538,875		
£42,348,587		£42,348,587	

June 25, 1863.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Paralysis, deep-seated rheumatism, and stiff contracted joints may always be cured by these medicines, if they have a fair trial. But such diseases are not cured in a single day. The patient must have a little perseverance and determination, and then with these powerful medicines he cannot fail to conquer his disease, however obstinate it may be. The ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The pills by their action on the blood and the humours of the body are an admirable auxiliary to the ointment and improve and invigorate the whole system. Directions for the use of the medicines accompany each pot and box.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 29.

There was only a small show of English wheat to this morning's market, but we have liberal arrivals of foreign, principally from Baltic ports. With fine weather, and but little continental demand, the trade was inactive, and English wheat sold slowly, at the prices of this day week. The demand for foreign wheat was restricted, and prices have been barely supported. The flour trade was quiet, without change in prices. Peas and beans were dull, at former rates. Harley maintained previous value. Of oats arrivals here continue large, and the trade was heavy, at the prices of this day week. Arrivals of cargoes off the coast for orders are small, and the business doing is at late rates.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, June 29.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market in somewhat improved condition; sales progressed slowly, at about stationary prices. The receipts of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good; but those from Scotland were limited. Ireland, however, forwarded an increased number. The general quality of the stock was very middling. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, and last Monday's advance in the quotations was supported. Otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state, at the reduction submitted to on Thursday. The present quotation for beef was 5s 2d, but some very good animals sold at 5s per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 1,800 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 1,000 various breeds; from Scotland, 80 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 130 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was only moderate; but its quality was prime. Nearly all breeds moved off freely, at prices equal to this day's night. The best Downs realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with lambs, which moved off heavily, at barely late rate, viz., from 6s 4d to 6s 6d per 8lbs. Calves were in good supply, and heavy request, at Thursday's decline in value. Prices ranged from 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8lbs. The pork trade was heavy, at about stationary prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Omb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	8	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	2
Second quality	3	10	4	4	Lambs	5	4	6	6
Prime large oxen	4	6	4	10	Lge. coarse calves	4	8	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	5	0	5	2	Prime small	4	4	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	4	2	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	4	4	8	Newsm. porkers	4	2	4	6
Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	5	0					

Smoking calves, 12s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 29.

The supply of meat is by no means extensive; yet the demand rules somewhat inactive, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	Small pork	4	4	4	8
Middling ditto	3	4	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	4	3	8
Prime large do.	3	8	4	10	Middling ditto	3	10	4	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork	3	4	4	3	Veal	3	5	4	4

Lamb 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 30.

TEA.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a very limited extent, and there is no material change to be noticed in prices.

SUGAR.—A rather large quantity is announced for public sale during the week, and only the better descriptions have sustained former prices. In refined qualities there is no material alteration in prices.

COFFEE.—The business transacted in colonial descriptions has been to a moderate extent, and full prices were current for good and fine qualities.

RICE.—The amount of inquiry experienced in this market for low and medium descriptions of East India has been to a fair extent, and prices are fully maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,245 firkins butter, and 2,251 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 14,029 casks butter, and 1,160 bales and 143 boxes of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market have been to a moderate extent, and in prices an advance was experienced for some descriptions, the finest mild brand being most in demand. Foreign declined 4s to 6s per cwt, owing to the increased supplies and warm weather. The bacon market ruled quiet and there was no noticeable alteration in prices.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, June 29.—The season for home-grown old potatoes has now closed. The supply of new home-grown potatoes continues to increase, but the show of new produce from abroad is not so extensive. On the whole the demand is active, and prices range from 6s to 10s per cwt. The imports last week were 5,613 baskets from Dunkirk, 277 baskets from Boulogne, 8,092 baskets from Rotterdam, 240 baskets from Jersey, and 136 bales from a foreign port.

WOOL, Monday, June 29.—There has been a seasonably good demand for most kinds of English wools since our last report, and previous rates are fairly supported. The business doing in export is to a full average extent, and the currencies of last week are well supported. The supplies of wool on offer are seasonably extensive. The forthcoming public sales of home-grown wool to be held in London are looked forward to with considerable interest.

SEEDS, Monday, June 29.—The seed market, as usual at this period of the year, is inactive. There is still some demand for American red cloverseed, and prices remain at about 88s per cwt. for good useful qualities to hold over, and a few parcels continue to drop in. In white cloverseed nothing passing and little offering. Tares are only saleable for feeding purposes at moderate prices. Canaryseed remains stationary, with a limited demand, and the business transacted was confined to fine qualities. The reports of the growing crops are generally favourable.

OIL, Monday, June 22.—Lined oil is in very moderate request at 4½d to 4¾d per cwt on the spot. Rape, olive, coconut, and palm oils move off somewhat slowly, on former terms. Fish oils are a dull inquiry, and prices have fallen off somewhat. Turpentine moves off slowly. French spirits realise 93s per cwt. Refined petroleum commands 1s 10½d per gallon.

COALS, Monday, June 29.—Market heavy at the rates of last day. Hettens 17s; Hartlepool 16s 6d; Eden Main, 15s; Tunstall 15s; Braddyl's 15s 6d; Russell Hettens, 15s 6d; Reepin Grange 15s; Wylam, 15s 6d; Hough Hall, 15s; Hartley's 15s 6d; Caraloe 15s 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 25; left, 25.—Total, 50.

TALLOW, Monday, June 29.—The tallow trade is firmer to-day, and the prices of last week have experienced an improvement. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 43s 3d per cwt on the spot; 43s 9d for July to September; and 46s for October to December delivery. Town tallow 40s 6d per cwt net cash. Rough fat 2s 1½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB and INSTITUTE UNION.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 11th of July, at 3 p.m.

The Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAM in the Chair.

Cards of admission can be obtained at the office of the Union, 150, Strand.

PROTECTION from FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON.

TEETH!



TEETH!

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION.

OSTEO EIDON (by Her Majesty's Letters Patent), Artificial Teeth, from One Tooth to a complete Set, without pain or extracting Stumps, at half the usual charges, by

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;

34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

References to Patients. Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis or free by post. Diploma, 1815. One of the firm is constantly engaged in visiting Invalids (Town and Country) whose health will not permit them to visit the Dentist. No extra fee if within ten miles of either Establishment.

All Letters and Appointments receive prompt attention.

TEETH.—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY, and SONS' system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY, as shown and specially commended at the International Exhibition, Class 17, No. 8,556. Teeth from 5s. Sets from five guineas.—30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBY and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S HOMOEPATHIC ICELAND MOSS COCOA.

FRY'S SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

J. S. FRY and SONS were the only English Manufacturers of Cocoa who obtained the Prize Medal, 1862.

TURKISH BATHS, VICTORIA-STREET.

This magnificent Establishment, accommodating 800 daily, is NOW OPEN, Sundays excepted. Public and Private Baths for Ladies and Gentlemen, price from 1s. 6d. upwards. N.B.—Baths for Horses. ORIENTAL BATH COMPANY of LONDON (Limited), Victoria-street, near the Station, Westminster.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Eleven years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOOD COCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

TENDER FEET—COMFORT IN WALKING.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented.

HALL AND CO., SOLE PATENTEES,

6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN, as used in Princess Alexandra's Bridal Boudoir, forms an elegant adjunct to the Drawing-room, Ball-room, Supper-table, &c. Price from 1l. 10s.

96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement, female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTH-

ING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Dentition, still continues to be prepared according to Mrs. Johnson's Original Recipe, and with the same success, by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, whose name and address are engraved on the stamp. Full directions are enclosed with each bottle. Price 2s. 9d.—Be sure to ask for Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—These

Pills cleanse the stomach from bile, correct the functions of the liver and bowels, and purify the blood in so marvellous a manner, that the patient, as it were, becomes a new being. To preserve good health, all should take one dose of

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION for

the HOOPING COUGH.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this Embrocation can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

In most cases, one bottle will produce the desired effect. The Proprietor, therefore, earnestly and conscientiously recommends it to Parents, Guardians, and all those who have the care of children.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Forgyson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS. KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 12s., to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

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All the Lectures and Entertainments as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Hesse. Professor Pepper's Ghost Lecture, Saturday at Four and Eight, and every other day at half-past One and Eight. Von Weber's Grand Opera of "Der Pieschütz." Engagement of Herr Susman for his remarkable imitations of birds and other animals. Entirely new series of Dissolving Views of Poland and the Poles, with Lecture by J. Millard, Esq., describing the Rights and Wrongs of that Country. Pneumatic Wonders by J. L. King, Esq. N.B. The Ghost Illusion was invented by H. Dircks, Esq., C.E., and has since been improved and patented by Messrs. Dircks and Pepper.

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Established 1830.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 23s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 22s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 21s.; best Silkestone, 20s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S lowest Summer Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 22s. per ton: Hartlepool, 21s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 17s.; best small, 12s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkestone, first-class, 20s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 20s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 16s. 6d.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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This Machine claims its superiority over all others from its range of work, beauty of finish, nicety and ease of operation, inability to get out of order, simplicity of construction, and durability of work when done. It has attained a popularity unparalleled in the history of inventions.

The Machine will Sew exquisitely the Finest Book or Swiss Muslin, Silk, Linen, Calico, Flannel, or the Thickest Cloth. Besides ordinary Seam Sewing, it will Hem (turning its own hem), Fell, Quilt, Bind, Gather, Cord, Set on Braid, &c. The Work of a Day can be performed in One or Two Hours.

Prize Medal awarded at the London Exhibition, 1862, and Paris, 1861.

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The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. A single bottle will suffice, price one guinea; half bottle, 10s. 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected on application.

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STRONG BLACK TEAS, 2s., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., to 3s.

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

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Useful Cream-laid Note 2s. 6d. per Ream.	Super Thick Cream-laid Envelopes 4s. 6d. per 1,000
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M. HALL'S PANNUS CORIUM, which never DRAW THE FEET, or cause the LEAST PAIN. A most valuable improvement has been recently added for RELIEVING TENDERNESS at the SOLES of the FEET.

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